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Mrs. Ella Flagg Young Is Elected President of the N. E. A. Today

OPPOSITION SPREADS INCRUSADE BEGUN TO SUPPRESS PICTURES

Reno Prize Fight Reproductions Already Placed Under a Ban in Many States and Movement Is Growing.

ACCEPT CHALLENGE

Christian Endeavor Secretary to Meet Contest of Ban in the Courts by the Promoters of Exhibits.

The crusade started by the Christian Endeavor Society officials in Boston against the exhibition of the moving pictures of the Reno, Nev., prize fight, continues to gain more and more widespread support.

The challenge of the motion picture syndicate, whose chief promoter says today that it will contest the attempts of states and cities to suppress the intended exhibition of the Reno prize fight pictures, has been accepted by Secretary William Shaw, general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, in a statement today as follows:

"All that has been done thus far in the attempt to prohibit the exhibition of motion pictures of the Reno prize fight has been but preliminary skirmishes for position, if the report in the press that the syndicate controlling the pictures is going to appeal to the courts for protection, is correct.

"The only reason for permitting their display is a financial one. Money is the only thing to be considered.

"The demoralization of our people and the degradation of manhood do not count. They would have us forget the honor of our Independence day, the development of lawlessness, multiple lawlessness accompanying the fight.

"We accept the challenge, and if our people, the syndicate will be in worse condition when the fight is over than Jeffries was when his seconds threw up the sponge.

"This is to be a fight to the finish, and I hope the decent people of every city and town will get into it at once. If the authorities are blind, let the people open their eyes. Let Lynn and Brookton, whose mayors are reported in favor of the pictures, take notice.

"The men that are interested in the fight are in the minority, while the women and children are practically unanimous against it.

"Let the voice of the mothers be heard on this question."

The following letter was received today by Secretary Shaw:

Mr. Charles Schott, Dear Sir—Replies to your letter of the 15th Mr. Edison directs me to write you that the fight and disreputable pictures are taken by "pirates," and we cannot control them.

We are trying to stop them and have suits now in court. Mr. Edison directs me to write you that you can publish the correspondence. Yours very truly,

H. S. MILLER,

Manager for Mr. Edison, Orange, N. J.

Fifteen assurances of support in the form of telegrams and letters have already been received at the Boston headquarters, and many more are on the way. These are mainly from governors of various states, and the general substance of them is that the state executives will recommend to the mayors of the cities that the pictures be prohibited.

The following telegrams were received and made public today from the Governors of several states in regard to the exhibition of motion pictures of the Reno prize fight in Reno.

Indiana—Jurisdiction exclusively with mayors and police departments. Have publicly expressed my disapproval of the exhibition.—M. R. Marshall.

Alabama—I will take pleasure in recommending the prohibition of exhibition of prize fight pictures.—B. B. Comer.

Michigan—Legal department of Michigan holds that motion picture shows not prohibited by state law can be suppressed, if necessary, by mayors and chiefs of police acting under city ordinances.—Fred M. Warner.

Montana—Laws of Montana do not seem sufficiently specific to prevent exhibitions of prize fight pictures. I believe such exhibitions can serve no useful purpose and may in many instances produce harmful results. I shall be glad to know such pictures were not shown in this state.—Edwin L. Norris.

South Dakota—I assurredly stand with the governors for the promotion of law and order and approve the prohibiting of all exhibitions tending to operate against the same.—R. H. Bessey.

Maine—Governor Fernald has sent an addition to his telegram Wednesday, as follows: I am glad to join the governors in recommending that pictures of the fight be prohibited in the interests of peace and morals. They are already

SAN FRANCISCO WANTS THE NEXT BIG CONVENTION

They have been boozing San Francisco for the 1911 convention place and are holding the historic California grizzly bear flag adopted after the revolt from Mexico. They all wear badges consisting of a poppy and a yellow ribbon inscribed "N.E.A., San Francisco, 1911."



GROUP OF MEMBERS OF CALIFORNIA STATE DELEGATION STANDING ON STEPS OF HOTEL BRUNSWICK.

The men in the front row are, from left to right: Duncan MacKinnon, superintendent of schools, San Diego; Edward P. Churchill of the Fresno high school; A. H. Abbot of the San Jose high school; Fred Moorehouse, manager of the San Francisco branch of the Macmillan Company; Alfred Roncovieri, superintendent of schools, San Francisco; P. S. Woolsey, manager of the San Francisco branch of the American Book Company; H. H. Chamberlain of Pasadena, treasurer of the National Education Association; E. L. Hardy, president of the State Normal school, San Diego; President Matthews of the normal school of Tempe, Arizona, and J. C. McClymonds, superintendent of schools, Oakland.

MRS. ELLA F. YOUNG'S CAREER AS TEACHER COVERS LONG PERIOD

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, whose importance in educational circles since her election nearly a year ago as superintendent of schools of Chicago has become national, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., May 15, 1845, the daughter of Theodore and Jane (Reed) Flagg. She is a graduate of the Chicago high school and the Chicago normal school and has the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Chicago.

She was married in Chicago in 1868 to William Young, but has been engaged in teaching since 1862. She was a district superintendent of schools of Chicago from 1887 to 1890 and professor of education in the University of Chicago from 1899 to 1905. She was principal of the Chicago normal school from 1905 until the time of her election by the school board as superintendent of schools to succeed Edwin G. Cooley. She has been a member of the Illinois state board of education since 1888.

Mrs. Young has written extensively on educational subjects. Among her writings are "Isolation in the School," "Ethics in the School" and "Some Types of Modern Educational Theory," besides various monographs. She has been editor of the Educational Bi-Monthly since 1906.

Mrs. Young was regarded, at the time (Continued on Page Nine, Column Seven.)

Western Woman Educator Whose Supporters Insist Should Be Voted Honor



MRS. ELLA FLAGG YOUNG.
Superintendent of Chicago schools, whose candidacy is main topic of Boston session of teachers.

Colorado State Normal School Principal N.E.A. Dark Horse Candidate



ZACHARIAH XENOPHON SNYDER.
In the nominating committee today he polled 28 votes to Mrs. Ella Flagg Young's 19.

CANDIDATE HAS BEEN IN TEACHING SERVICE ABOUT THIRTY YEARS

President Zachariah Xenophon Snyder of the Colorado state normal school at Greeley, who is a candidate for the presidency of the National Education Association, was born at Reagantown, Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, April 31, 1850. His parents were Daniel and Catherine Snyder.

He received his preparatory education at Mt. Pleasant Classical Institute, from 1869 to 1871, and was graduated from Waynesburg College in 1876, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in 1886.

He was principal of the graded schools of Wimacco, Pa., professor of higher mathematics and natural history in Waynesburg College 1882 and 1883; principal of the graded schools of Greensburg, Pa., 1884-1887; superintendent of city schools of Reading, Pa., 1887-1889; and president of the Indiana, Pa., state normal school, 1889-1891, in which latter year he became president of the Greeley, Col., institution. He married Maggie E. Smith at Scranton, Pa., in 1876.

B. & M. PHONE GIRLS PAY RAISED.

The dozen telephone girls employed by the Boston & Maine at the North station were made happy Wednesday. They received an advance of 10 per cent.

"Where Shall We Go?"

Two N. E. A. teachers pausing on steps at convention headquarters to consult guidebooks.



A DAILY INCIDENT WITH MANY OF THE DELEGATES.
The problem of how to reach all of the seventeen places where meetings are being held must be solved by thousands of the strangers in Boston, and programs and street guides are in great demand.

"Now for the Reception!"

Happy group leaving headquarters for Harvard University's welcome to delegates.



ONE OF MANY DEPARTURES FROM THE OLD ART MUSEUM.
Five thousand teachers enjoyed the hospitality of the famous school on Wednesday afternoon, where a triple "receiving line" was formed and refreshments were enjoyed.

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

CHICAGO'S SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS BY CLOSE VOTE DEFEATS DR. Z. X. SNYDER

CALIFORNIA TRYING HARD TO GET N.E.A. FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Superintendent of Schools Roncovieri of That City Points Out Inducements for 1911 Convention.

PROMISE LOW FARE

Declares Roads Guarantee a Round-Trip Ticket at One-Way Rate—Hotels, He Says, Not to Raise Tariff.

The California state delegation to the N. E. A. convention is determined that the next meeting place of the association shall be in San Francisco and the campaign which they have been carrying on seems to have little if any opposition. Alfred Roncovieri, superintendent of schools of San Francisco, will today place the claims of his city before the annual meeting of the active members in the New Old South church which meets at noon.

Mr. Roncovieri said this morning that he would urge the approval of San Francisco as the meeting place for 1911 because for one thing his state would guarantee an addition of 7000 new members and its rehabilitated condition of today could accommodate 40,000 visitors.

The railroads west of Chicago, Mr. Roncovieri said, consisting of five transcontinental roads, had agreed with him before he left the state for Boston to give a one way fare for the round trip.

He considered the concessions to be extremely liberal as they included stopover privileges at any point on the different routes and allowed the traveler to go or come by way of Los Angeles.

Mr. Roncovieri considers the fact that the city has 100 first class hotels today as most remarkable, when four years ago they could not take care of themselves, being obliged to resort to tents. The rehabilitation of the city has been rapid and Mr. Roncovieri says that the city can readily take care of 40,000 delegates in addition to the thousands of Californians who will come into the city for the convention. He has the guarantee of the Hotel Men's Association that the hotel rates in the city and along the way will not be raised.

Mr. Roncovieri will put forward the positive climate of his native state, its position on the coast and the place which it holds in the hearts of travelers who have visited its beautiful suburbs and surrounding country. Hundreds of poppies, the state flower, have been distributed by the state delegation from its headquarters in the Hotel Brunswick, and the little streamers attached setting forth the appeal "N. E. A. San Francisco 1911" are booming the claims of the far West.

SOCIALISTS NAME CANDIDATE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Social Democratic referendum to nominate a state ticket resulted in the naming of W. A. Jacobs of Racine for Governor. At 1:30 o'clock the first balloting commenced with 12 tellers collecting the ballots.

A commotion took place before the tellers were assigned to their sections, and order was restored only after President Joyner threatened to have the disturbers ejected.

From the rap of the gavel of President James G. Joyner at noon confusion reigned during many attempts of both sides to gain advantage.

Mrs. Katherine D. Blake of New York took the lead for the Young forces and made an impassioned appeal for her candidate.

Tellers were then appointed and after an hour's debate the ballot was taken.

An attempt to get a preliminary rising vote was defeated.

Throughout the proceedings the greatest excitement reigned through the church with cries of "play fair," and "come out in the open" being heard from all sections of the church.

The nominating committee presented these names for officers to the N. E. A. convention at 12:15 p. m. today:

For president, Z. X. Snyder, Colorado; for treasurer, P. W. Springer, Michigan; for vice presidents, James Y. Joyner, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Cook, Spearfish, S. D.; George A. McFarland, Valley City, N. D.; Thomas C. Miller, Shepardstown, W. Va.; Charles S. Foos, Reading, Pa.; Homer H. Swerley, Cedar Falls, Ia.; F. O. Hayes, Alva, Okla.; E. T. Fairchild, Topeka, Kan.; Samuel Avery, Lincoln, Neb.; C. A. Dimaway, Bozeman, Mont.

And for directors for the states and territories the following: Alabama, John W. Abercrombie; Arizona, A. J. Matthews; Arkansas, George B. Cook; California, Duncan Mackinnon; Colorado,

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

ARE TO HAVE FULL DEBATE AND VOTE ON SUFFRAGE BILL

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.) LONDON—Within a few days of the reception of the two deputations, the one in favor and the other opposed to the woman's franchise bill by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Shackleton, the Labor member for Clitheroe, asked the prime minister if he could see his way to give the House an early opportunity of discussing on second reading the bill for the parliamentary enfranchisement of women. Mr. Asquith replied that in view of the exigencies of other parliamentary business and their own announced decision not to prosecute further contentious legislation, they could do no more this session than give time before the close of the session for a full debate and a division on the second reading of the bill. Neither the promoters nor the opponents of the bill may be said to be satisfied with the statement of the prime minister, for the promoters were anxious that the measure should be discussed at an early date in order that, in the event of the bill passing the second reading, they might have the opportunity of agitating for further facilities, while the opponents of the bill hoped that the debate on the second reading might have been avoided altogether.

WORK IS BEGUN ON SIR W. WILLCOCKS' IRRIGATION SCHEME

(Special to The Monitor.) CONSTANTINOPLE — The extensive Irrigation projects planned by Sir W. Willcocks in the country lying between the Tigris and the Euphrates have now been commenced, and their progress depends chiefly on the readiness and ability of the Turkish government to allocate funds for the work. Ample unskilled labor is available, and everything seems to favor the progress of the scheme. The Ottoman government has agreed to allot a sum of \$2,250,000, which should provide for the more pressing needs of the situation; but it is estimated that complete provision for all the works which it is hoped to carry out will require a sum of not less than \$7,375,000.

GET CONTRACT FOR NEW RAILWAY

(Special to The Monitor.) VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Northern Construction Company has been awarded the contract for the 60-mile section of the Canadian Northern railway from Port Mann up the Fraser river valley, and will begin construction one day ahead of the time agreed upon with the provincial government. It is expected that the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

COBALT SUMMER SCHOOL

(Special to The Monitor.) COBALT, Ont.—Prof. R. H. Richards, a world-wide authority on ore dressing, has arrived here to conduct a summer school. He is head of the mining engineering course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON. AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—"The Battle." KEITH'S—Vanderbilt. MAJESTIC—"East Lynne." PARK—"The Man from Home."

NEW YORK. ACADEMY—"The Girl of the Golden West." AMERICAN—Vanderbilt. ASTOR—"Seven Days." CASINO—"The Mikado." DRASTOFF—Vanderbilt. KEITH & PROCTOR'S Fifth Avenue—Vanderbilt.

CHICAGO. AMERICAN—Vanderbilt. COLONIAL—"Madame Sherry." GARRICK—"A Man's World." MAJESTIC—"The Mikado." OLYMPIC—"The Fortune Hunter." WHITNEY—"My Cinderella Girl." PRINCESS—"Baby Mine."

TOO MANY ENTRIES FOR AVIATION MEET AT BOURNEMOUTH

(Special to The Monitor.) BOURNEMOUTH—As has already been announced, the Bournemouth aviation meeting will be held early this month. The committee formed for the management, find that it is impossible to accept all the entries that have been made. A number of continental airmen have signified their intention of competing, and a number of British airmen will also be present. It is expected that not more than 15 of the entries will be accepted as it is considered that this number will be sufficient to insure a satisfactory meeting.

LONDON—Not much has been heard recently of Mr. S. F. Cody. It appears, however, that he has for some time been fully occupied in constructing an aeroplane embodying some entirely new features. The main difference between the new biplane and the former machine with which he had made a number of flights, is the single screw placed at the rear of the aeroplane instead of the two propellers employed in his original flying machine. Owing to the length and design of the propeller, Mr. Cody expects to attain a very high rate of speed with the new machine, and if an opinion may be formed from the short flight made recently at Aldershot, he has certainly accomplished his object. In spite of a wind, and against the advice of his friends, Mr. Cody started the engine of his new machine, and soon rose into the air to a height of about 100 feet, when he flew across the plain. Just as the airmen was about to land, however, a gust of wind caught the biplane, with the result that he came somewhat precipitately to earth, the framework being very considerably damaged.

WELLINGTON FLAG AGAIN PRESENTED

(Special to The Monitor.) LONDON—The Duke of Wellington was presented with the Strathfield estates in Hampshire by a grateful country at the conclusion of the battle of Waterloo. In connection with this gift from the nation, an interesting condition was made, namely, that the Duke of Wellington should on each anniversary of the great battle place the Wellington flag over the bust of the first duke in the Guard Chamber at Windsor castle. This banner which is presented to the sovereign every year on the anniversary of the battle, was taken to Windsor Castle recently by a representative of the Duke of Wellington.

TO STUDY STORAGE DAMS.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir John Murray, of Edinburgh, Scotland, one of the best known naturalists in the United Kingdom, is in this city with the object of interesting the Dominion government in undertaking a physical and biological survey of the Great lakes.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL NOW ASK NATIONS TO CONFER

(Special to The Monitor.) LONDON—The closing session of the international congress of chambers of commerce was held at the Hotel Cecil recently. On resuming the discussion of the question of the enforcement of judgments and arbitral awards pronounced in foreign countries, the chairman announced that the British government were willing to call a conference on this subject if they were supported by a resolution of the congress to this effect, a statement which was warmly welcomed. The resolution was unanimously voted.

The resolution moved the day previous in favor of reciprocity between all commercial countries for the enforcement of judgments and arbitration awards was also passed. A paper was read by M. Bodden of Brussels on behalf of M. Charles Legrand of Paris, on the subject of the false marking of goods, and advocating the modification of article four of the Madrid convention which deals with false marks and origin of merchandise. He also advocated the drafting of a series of special agreements embodying a list of these products whose design would be guaranteed independently of the legal authority of the tribunals of each country. A preliminary inquiry, he maintained, was necessary for the object of formulating

NEWSPAPER MEN TO TOUR SURVEY OF NEW CANADIAN RAILWAY

(Special to The Monitor.) EDMONTON, Alberta—Under the auspices of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway a party of prominent English, American and Canadian newspaper men will tour the surveyed route of the railway from this city to Prince Rupert for the purpose of examining the country and taking an inventory of its attractions from the tourist point of view. They will place the result of their observations before the public in both picture and story, as a well-known Canadian artist is one of the party.

What is to be a more unique press party is that being arranged for by J. K. Cornwall, M. P. P. Mr. Cornwall has invited about 20 representatives of leading newspapers and magazines to make a tour to the Peace River country under his own direction. The trip will occupy six weeks, and will be made by rail, carriage, automobile and steamer.

Mr. Cornwall is an enthusiast of that great north country which he represents in the Alberta Legislature, and in which he resides, but of which so little has been known by the outside world until recently, when it has begun to attract the attention of the writer, the settler and the investor.

CHILDREN SEE DRESS REHEARSAL

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.) LONDON—A final full-dress rehearsal of the army pageant which is about to be held in the grounds of Fulham palace was witnessed by some 6,000 school children recently. A luncheon was given before the rehearsal at which Lord Cheylesmore presided, and at which were present Sir George and Lady White, Field Marshal Lord Grenfell, Admiral Sir A. H. Markham and many others. In the opening scene is witnessed a review in Greenwich park in the presence of Queen Elizabeth and the lord mayor of London. The ancient and picturesque custom of the maypole dance is represented, and after the review a discussion takes place between the mayor and aldermen as to the advisability of sending the Queen's army to assist the people of Flushing, who were being threatened by the Spaniards. The next scene depicts the British and Spanish forces. These are but two of the many scenes which go to make up a most magnificently damaged.

TO SURVEY GREAT LAKES.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir John Murray, of Edinburgh, Scotland, one of the best known naturalists in the United Kingdom, is in this city with the object of interesting the Dominion government in undertaking a physical and biological survey of the Great lakes.

British Government Backing Turkey's Cretan Policy

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.) LONDON—The campaign instituted in the German and Austrian papers on the subject of Crete has come to an untimely end. The categorical statements by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons have been followed by the not less categorical statements of Rifaat Pasha in the Turkish Chamber. Speaking of his continental tour, the minister for foreign affairs declared that he had found that the protecting powers had made no change in their attitude on the Cretan question. All recent reports, he declared, with regard to the altered attitude of the British government, were unfounded. Indeed, so far from there being any alteration, the British government had repeatedly given proofs of its friendship, which had been accentuated by Sir Edward Grey in his eloquent speech in favor of Turkey. It would be unfortunate, he concluded, to permit any wrong idea of the friendly relations of the two governments to get into circulation, and he felt bound to make this declaration in order to give the most absolute denial to the statements of the local members.

As a result of the action taken by the Cretan deputies, it is not improbable that the powers may determine upon the reoccupation of the island. The withdrawal of the occupying force was protested against at the time by the Turkish government, and it has resulted in such



IN SESSION.

Turkish Chamber, where Rifaat Pasha made his speech on Cretan question.

diplomatic difficulties to Greece, that it is not impossible that the government at Athens may itself be entirely in sympathy with its return. That the proposal has been made, there is no doubt; that it will be acted upon, is far from improbable. If this should prove to be the case, the only effect of the headstrong action of the Cretan deputies will have been the setback of their hopes for a further period.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS BRING CLIMAX IN GERMANY

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.) BERLIN—The ministerial appointments have brought matters to a climax, which is thought by many will precede a chancellor crisis at very far date. All the Left parties, from the National Liberals to the extreme Socialists, are making common cause against the Conservative-Catholic coalition. The National Liberals have published a manifesto disclaiming all and any connection with Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's policy, declaring the recent change in the cabinet means absolute surrender to the Conservative-Clerical "Bloc." The manifesto is couched in very sharp terms, and concludes by saying the chancellor has entirely dissipated the last shred of patriotic feeling which united the bourgeois parties three years ago.

The threatened tax upon theater tickets is meeting with universal and determined opposition. Berlin is, however, badly in need of funds; the proposed tax is expected to bring in something like 6,000,000 marks, so that the municipality will hardly prove amenable. The question has now been handed over to a commission, and it is believed the surcharge will be enforced before the year is out. It is contended that the tax is directly opposed to the education, cultivation and innocent recreation of the masses, while the financial difficulties of many Berlin theaters are already known to be considerable. The Berlin Actors Association has sent in a memorial to the municipality protesting against the measure, and quoting the advantageous position of other German cities, such as Frankfort and Elberfeld, whose authorities materially subsidize the theaters, in view of the educational

tendency of the drama. Letters of sympathy and encouragement to their German colleagues have been sent by all the leading Paris managers, who are themselves suffering keenly under a similar tax.

Last Wednesday was the inauguration of a new era in German aeronautics. The first passenger airship, Zeppelin VII, made her maiden voyage, and made it brilliantly, despite not altogether favorable atmospheric conditions. She ascended from Friedrichshafen before daybreak, and arrived at Dusseldorf, her destination, a few minutes past noon, having done a distance of 250 miles in nine hours, frequently reaching over 45 miles an hour. Count Zeppelin himself steered the magnificent ship, and there were 13 persons on board. The airship can carry petrol for a voyage of 600 miles. The airship is 148 meters, her diameter 14 meters, and the motors can develop 400 horsepower. The regular crew numbers nine, and there are two passenger saloons, panelled in mahogany and comfortably furnished. The entire sides of the saloons are fitted with glass, so that from every point a view can be obtained. There is a restaurant on board, where light refreshments and cold meats are obtainable. The voyage is described by one of the passengers as superb. The route taken was the beautiful Rhine valley. Everywhere crowds of enthusiastic people cheered the ship as she sailed over them, and Count Zeppelin, on arrival, was subjected to ovations. The regular service has now commenced; at present the price of a "Zeppelin" ticket for one of the shorter trips is high—200 marks, but should all go on as anticipated the fee is to be reduced.

DEBATE CHURCH AFFAIR IN CORTES

MADRID—Religious debates are being held in both houses of Parliament. The Bishop of Madrid, leading the attack in the Senate, claimed that the laws of the church are the laws of the country because the constitution makes Catholicism the state religion. Premier Canalejas in reply declared that the invasion of state sovereignty by the church was no longer tolerable.

"I know that a conspiracy exists to accomplish my downfall," he said. "Whether it succeeds or not does not matter as the time has come when Spain will place herself abreast of modern nations."

Premier Canalejas declared that even the laic schools should have a religious and moral basis.

In case of a break between the Vatican and the Spanish government, Cardinal Merry de Val, papal secretary of state, was announced today, would resign his position. He would not wish to remain in a position where his national feelings would clash with his official duties.

RAIL DELEGATES ON ALPINE OUTING

BERNE—Some 650 delegates and friends attending the international railway congress, including a number from the United States, went to Interlaken and the Oberland today, instead of the 300 originally expected. One large delegation was conducted to Kandersteg, where the delegates inspected one end of the famous Lotschberg tunnel. Another large contingent spent the day in Interlaken. A third division was conducted by Herr Hartmann to Beatenberg to visit the Beatus cave; a fourth went on to the Schynige Platte, where the floral display attracts.

Other divisions visited Murren which is at present a curious mixture of patches of late snow and of crocuses and other high Alpine summer flowers, the Wengernalp, the Scheidegg and the Jungfrau railway. The last was the largest division of all including about 300 persons. The Swiss federal railway entertained the delegates and their wives at luncheon on the summits of these peaks. This evening the visitors will be entertained at a banquet in the Hotels Metropole and Victoria, Interlaken.

TREATY WITH JAPAN DEFINES INTERESTS IN RUSSIAN FAR EAST

ST. PETERSBURG—The Russo-Japanese convention covering interests of the two nations in the far east, which was signed on Monday by M. Iswolsky, minister of foreign affairs, and Ambassador Motomo for Japan, expresses the sincere attachment of the two governments to the principles of the Russo-Japanese convention of July 30, 1907. It states that they desire by the present instrument to develop and perfect the arrangements of that treaty.

With the object of facilitating communications and commerce between the two nations, they pledge their friendly cooperation to the task of improving the service of the railroads and agree to abstain from all harmful competition. They express the determination to observe the status quo in Manchuria, as defined by the treaties, conventions and other existing arrangements between Russia, Japan and China.

The convention contains a clause providing that in case events occur of such nature as to menace the status quo the contracting powers will enter, each time, into communication with the object of agreeing on measures for the maintenance of the status quo.

The technical agreement regarding traffic rates and other details of railway administration is not yet ready for publication.

STATUE TO WALDECK-ROUSSEAU. PARIS—A colossal monument to Waldeck-Rousseau, former premier of France, erected in the Tuilleries gardens by public subscription, was dedicated with imposing ceremonies Wednesday. President Fallières, Prime Minister Briand and Minister of Public Works and Posts Milner made speeches.

MISSIONS TO ANNOUNCE KING.

LONDON—Five special missions will leave England shortly to announce to foreign courts the accession of King George V. The envoys include Earl Rosebery, Earl Roberts, the Earl of Granard and the Marquis of Northampton.

AMERICAN SUFFRAGE WORKERS.

LONDON—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Inez Mulholland, the American suffragettes, have arrived here.

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Delegates Balloting for List of Officers

MRS. ELLA F. YOUNG IS ELECTED TODAY AT BIG CONVENTION

(Continued from Page One.)

Charles E. Chadsey; Connecticut, Fredrick A. Verplanck; Delaware, George W. Whitmyer; District of Columbia, P. M. Hughes; Florida, Miss Clem Hampton; Georgia, Mrs. F. S. Whiteside; Idaho, Charles S. Meek; Illinois, J. Stanley Brown; Indiana, T. A. Mott; Iowa, C. P. Bowditch; Kansas, John MacDonald; Kentucky, W. H. Bartholomew; Louisiana, Miss Mary Stevens; Maine, Payson Smith; Maryland, A. C. Williams; Massachusetts, Irving C. Palmer; Michigan, E. E. Scilander; Minnesota, S. L. Heeter; Mississippi, E. E. Bass; Missouri, Howard A. Cass; Montana, James M. Hamilton; Nebraska, A. A. Reed; Nevada, Mrs. L. C. Booth; New Hampshire, H. C. Morrison; New Jersey, M. H. Kinsley; New Mexico, J. E. Clark; New York, Augustus Downing; North Carolina, W. S. Snipes; North Dakota, Nelson Sauvin; Ohio, John W. Zeller; Oklahoma, W. C. Canterbury; Oregon, E. D. Rosler; Pennsylvania, Reed S. Toitrick; Rhode Island, H. W. Lill; South Carolina, D. B. Johnson; South Dakota, Freeman H. Holt; Tennessee, J. J. Keyes; Texas, George H. Carpenter; Utah, C. N. Childs; Vermont, Mrs. S. Stone; Virginia, Joseph Eggleston; Washington, H. B. Dewey; West Virginia, Morris P. Sherry; Wisconsin, Carroll G. Pearce; Wyoming, A. D. Cook.

Occupying a front seat at the annual meeting was Miss Katherine Devereaux Blake, a member of the nominating committee from New York, who was to make the motion carrying the presidency contest to the full convention in behalf of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young of Chicago.

The Young forces secured the front section of seats, and women were scurrying hither and thither securing individual seats from the vestry in order to pack Mrs. Young's adherents into the front of the church in the open space between the pews and the pulpit.

At 12 o'clock the church was well filled and President Joyner rapped the convention to order.

The greatest care was taken to keep only the nominating committee members from entering the parish house, and as each member approached the door his name was checked. Many tried to enter without the requisite credentials.

The meeting of the committee was called by T. B. Johnson of North Carolina and Superintendent of Public Instruction Francis G. Blair placed the name of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young in nomination, and James H. Baker, president of Colorado University, placed the name of Z. X. Snyder in nomination.

As the members of the nominating committee entered the parish house it was evident from the opinions they expressed that fully one quarter had not yet committed themselves on the question of their preference, and that the claims made by both sides as to the number that they were pledged was not entirely accurate.

Only about 4000, or one fifth of the teachers and educators attending the convention, are entitled to vote, many of them being only associate members of the association while a majority are affiliated with it only in interest. The balloting is confined to the active members, who are subject to the payment of annual dues. They are distinguished by blue badges, while the badge of the associate members is white.

The officers to be chosen include the president, secretary, treasurer, 11 vice-presidents, board of five trustees, one member of the executive committee, general secretary, and one director from each state in the union.

Many Topics Taken Up at Department Meetings

The political aspect of the assemblage was the all absorbing one today, but nevertheless there is great activity in the work of the sessions. Some of the most interesting departmental meetings have been held today, and there are a number of social activities for the entertainment of the visitors. The Boston Teachers' Club and the Boston Elementary Teachers' Club held receptions this afternoon and evening and there is a choir festival at the Church of the Advent this evening.

The department of business education held a particularly interesting session this morning, the discussion being on a live question on the relation of public school education to business, being led by a Boston business man, W. A. Hawkins, superintendent of the Jordan Marsh Company.

The department of music education held its final session in the Conservatory of Music. Singing in the public schools was lauded as one of the greatest social unifiers and as a means of personal development for teacher and pupil, by John W. Cook, president of the Northern Illinois State Normal School.

The much discussed "frat" system came in for discussion at the department of higher education session. President Faunce of Brown handling the subject for the purpose of finding out how the college fraternity systems and college faculties could be brought into more harmonious relations.

The physical education department considered means for putting this sort of education for high school and college girls on a more common sense basis.

How the public library could be made more helpful to teachers was considered at the library department session, while the kindergartners held the opening session of their department this forenoon.

Committee Is Carefully Protected While at Work

The nominating committee, consisting of 47 members, began the work of deciding on the nominees for the various general officers of the National Education Association this morning at 9 o'clock in the assembly hall of the parish house of Trinity church.

Supporters of both candidates for the presidency, the only office for which aspirants presented any show of rivalry, were at work among members of the committee until the session was called. Both sides made claims. Mrs. Young's followers asserting that beyond question they controlled a majority of the members without giving figures, while the Snyder adherents and the candidate himself believed that his strength in the South and West would carry him through.

Nominating Committee for the Various States

The members of the nominating committee for the various states are:

California—Superintendent J. V. McClouds of Oakland.

Alabama—Dr. J. H. Phillips of Birmingham.

Arkansas—B. A. Spreadlin of Ashland.

Arizona—A. J. Matthews of Tempe.

Colorado—James H. Baker of Boulder, president of Colorado University.

Connecticut—Edward C. Andrews.

District of Columbia—Dr. Harlan Updike of Washington.

Georgia—Mrs. F. S. Whiteside of Atlanta.

Iowa—W. O. Riddell of Des Moines.

Illinois—Frank G. Blair, state superintendent.

Virginia—Albert Hill of Richmond.

New Jersey—Dr. J. M. Greene of Trenton.

New Hampshire—H. P. Amen, principal of Phillips Exeter.

Mississippi—M. Rose of Yazoo City.

Pennsylvania—Charles E. Foos.

Oregon—W. J. Kerr.

South Carolina—Dr. David B. Johnson of Rock Hill.

Michigan—Frederick Heeler.

North Carolina—E. C. Brooks of Durham.

Rhode Island—Walter E. Ranger, state commissioner of education.

Washington—Miss S. M. Hammel of Seattle.

Wisconsin—Miss Emma Gardner of Milwaukee.

Vermont—M. D. Crittenden of Burlington.

Indiana—Robert J. Aley of Indianapolis.

Montana—Dr. C. D. Daraway, president of the University of Montana.

New Mexico—Miss Inez Cosgrove of Roswell.

North Dakota—Clyde R. Travis of Marquette.

New York—Katherine D. Blake of New York city.

Oklahoma—J. R. Taylor of Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma—O. T. Carson of Columbus.

Leonard B. Marshall Talks on Public School Music

"Success of Public School Music" was the subject of today's address before the department of music by Leonard B. Marshall, assistant director of music in the public schools of Boston. In the course of his paper Mr. Marshall said:

Every onward movement demands a leader. In Lowell Mason this country found a man who initiated the movement which resulted in the introduction of music into the schools of our land.

Much of the success of music in our schools is attributed to the grand work which he performed in those early days.

Notwithstanding his travels in Europe and his investigations of the methods of Pestalozzi, he believed in rote-singing for young people instead of note-singing.

For many years the opposite method has prevailed. While rote-singing is highly commended for the kindergarten class and for the pupils of the entering class in the primary school, note-singing commands most of the attention of the pupils throughout all the grades which follow. This has proven a revolution and a revelation. The result is intelligence and independence of thought; self-reliance is doing the work in music.

The success in the teaching of music may be viewed from many standpoints; the benefit to be derived from singing beautiful songs; these songs treating of many interesting things in nature; the training of the memory, the quickening of the imagination, the fixing in the mind of beautiful gems of song to be recalled with pleasure in after life; the rapid reading of music at sight; the training of the voice for producing good enunciation and vocalization; the cultivation of the power to recognize musical phrases; to reproduce them in the proper notation; to invent melodic phrases.

The study of music emphasizes the thoughts contained in literature.

It is an inspiring influence and quickens a love for school and everything worthy in life. It is a means of mental and soul discipline. It provides a vocation for many pupils with musical gifts.

BEGINS LONG AEROPLANE TRIP.

LONDON—Grahame White, the unsuccessful competitor with Louis Paulhan, in the recent London to Manchester flight, started at 2:45 p. m. today to fly in his Farman biplane from the Crystal Palace, near London, to Bournemouth, 105 miles. He will take part in the aviation meeting at Bournemouth.

FRAMINGHAM TRUST AUTHORIZED.

The board of bank incorporation has issued its certificate authorizing the Framingham Trust Company to open its doors for business, and it is expected that the company will open within a few days. Its capital stock is \$100,000.

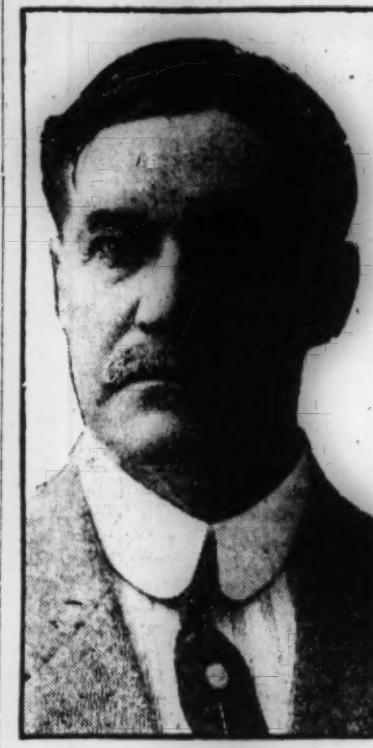
MORE PAY FOR NON-UNIONISTS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The New Haven railroad has given 6000 non-union employees of the company an increase of 6 per cent on the basis of the similar increase to the union men recently.

**W. J. V. Osterhaut Wants
More Than Book Knowledge**

Before the department of secondary

School Superintendent of Milwaukee Supported Candidacy of Mrs. Young



CARROLL G. PEARCE.
Director and trustee of the N. E. A., who led fight for Chicago's superintendent.

education this morning a paper on "The Scientific Viewpoint" was read by Prof. W. Y. Osterhaut of Harvard University, who said in part:

The introduction of material from agriculture and household arts will put an end to a most unfortunate kind of instruction now prevalent, namely, instruction by teachers who have only a book knowledge of the subject. Further, it will enable the pupil to make immediate application of his knowledge and so make it a vital part of his mental equipment.

Best of all, it will lead him to inquire and experiment for himself. The teacher should encourage this spirit of inquiry by showing him how to investigate by such means as are everywhere at hand. He should show the pupil how to put questions to nature even when he has no laboratory appliances and should foster in him the spirit of the discoverer.

Child Study Department at the Normal Art School

President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University opened the meeting of the department of child study at the Normal Art school this morning with a paper explaining the work and object of the national child welfare conference.

The meeting was scheduled to take place in the New Old South church, but was adjourned to the Normal Art school so that the church edifice might be used for the annual meeting for the election of officers of the National Education Association.

William H. Allen, director of the bureau of municipal research of New York city, supplemented President Clark's remarks with a further exposition of the work of the conference.

PREPARING MACHINE FOR FURTHER DARING FLIGHT THROUGH AIR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Glenn H. Curtiss, who late Wednesday afternoon made his second spectacular flight along the beach here, remaining in the air for 12 minutes, and circling out over the ocean piers, had his mechanics at work soon after sunrise today putting in new wires and rivets.

Curtiss expected to mount the air today and make a trial flight over the 50-mile course along the beach. He will follow this with a speed flight in an endeavor to establish new records around stake boats which mark either end of the five-mile over-the-ocean speedway.

Charles K. Hamilton, who made the round trip flight between New York and Philadelphia, has his machine equipped for trials and expects to join Curtiss in the round trip.

The cost of the improvements at the clubhouse is about \$10,000. The money was obtained by the issuing of bonds which were purchased by the members of the club.

The efforts of George S. Morse were largely responsible for this success.

The improvements have been very extensive. A long wharf has been built.

The clubhouse has been removed from its former location to a point 90 feet east, and there is a two-story addition 80x50 feet. The piazza has been extended around both sides of the building.

On the first floor the rooms have been enlarged to twice their former size.

Shower baths have been added and modern plumbing installed. The number of lockers has been increased by 100.

On the second floor, the dance hall has been materially enlarged. In the rear of the hall there is a ladies' room finished in moss green, with wicker furniture. Back of this room there is a private dining room with a seating capacity of 40.

PHYSICAL CULTURE SPEAKERS IN STAND FOR COMMON SENSE

Common sense in physical culture instruction was urged by all the speakers at today's meeting of the department of physical education held in Huntington hall, Rogers building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. President Clark W. Hetherington of Columbia, Mo., presided and urged all present to visit the Boston public playgrounds, which he praised highly.

Miss Laura S. Plummer, director of physical training at the Boston city normal school, urged that the physical instructors cooperate with the parents of their pupils. Her experience, she said, has shown that such cooperation brings about the best results.

Miss Lilian M. Towne, assistant supervisor of public schools in Boston, urged walking as an exercise for high school and normal school girls saying that one of the best forms of recreation is contact with nature. She urged visits to neighboring parks and waterways.

INVITE ARGENTINE
OFFICERS TO CLUB
HOUSE FESTIVAL

Improved Home of Quincey
Yachtmen Has Cost \$10,
000 and Members Hold the
Opening Tonight.



CAPT. D. AGUIRRE.
Chief of the subcommission battlehip
envoys for Argentina is honored
in Quincey, Mass.

Q'NCEY, Mass.—The clubhouse of the Quincey Yacht Club at Hough's Neck, which has just been enlarged and improved, will be formally opened tonight with a reception, banquet and entertainment. The event will be the occasion of a reception to Admiral Francis T. Bowles of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company and the members of the Argentine Republic's naval commission now on duty at Fore River yard.

These distinguished visitors will be Admiral M. D. Garcia, Capt. Diagono Aguirre, Commander E. Olivera, Lieutenant Commander J. Valour, Lieutenant Commander C. M. Valdades, Lieutenant Commander M. J. Blauch, Lieutenant I. Espindola, Junior Lieutenant Casanova, Junior Lieutenant V. Marsjoun and Lieutenant Sponi.

Following the reception a banquet will be served. Commodore H. W. Robbins will preside and welcome the visitors. President Bowles will respond for the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, and Admiral Garcia for the Argentine commission.

GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE.

NEW YORK—A strike of 50,000 or more women in the International Ladies Garment Workers' union was declared at a meeting of the committee of 45 today to go into effect at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The workers demand recognition of the union, shorter hours, increased pay and better working conditions.

BIG REALTY MAN PASSES AWAY.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—E. Francis Riggs, head of the Riggs Realty Company of Washington, D. C., and a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of that city, passed away at his summer home here about midnight.

His death was sudden and unexpected.

SOCIALISTS DEFEAT DEMOCRATS.

PITTSBURG, Penn.—In 189 election precincts in Allegheny county the Socialists outvoted the Democrats at last month's primaries, and in consequence will be entitled at least to that many registrars in those districts.

HISTORIC BUILDING CLOSES.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The American Antislavery Society has closed the doors of its Main street building.

When the society opens for the coming year, in September, it will be in its new \$250,000 home.

NEW HARVARD PROFESSOR.

George Grafton Wilson, professor of international law at Brown University and for four years lecturer on international law

OPPOSITION SPREADS IN CRUSADE BEGUN TO SUPPRESS PICTURES

(Continued from Page One.)

prohibited by statute in this state.—Bert M. Fernald.

News despatches today quote the governors of Maryland, Missouri and Texas as in opposition to the pictures.

WASHINGTON.—Protest against the appearance in this city of Pugilist Johnson has been made to the district commissioners, following a special meeting of the pastors' federation. Commissioner Rudolph informed the committee of ministers which called upon him that the character of any show or exhibition at which the negro was to appear would be investigated carefully before it was permitted.

CHICAGO.—Mayor Busse referred to the chief of police a request for permission to hold a welcoming parade for Jack Johnson on his return here today. The delegation seeking the permit wanted a brass band and an escort of police. They next went to Police Chief Stewart, who denied the request, saying:

"I don't think such an affair should be dignified by an escort and a band. It is not a public occasion."

Governor Deneen of Illinois declares that he will join the Governors of other states in a national effort to bring about the suppression of the Reno prize fight pictures.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Governor Hadley said Wednesday that if the exhibition of the Reno pictures start race riots or produce public disturbances in the state he will prevent their display as a public nuisance.

RICHMOND, Va.—Governor Mann states that he will request officials of every section and town in Virginia to prohibit the showing of the Reno fight pictures.

Mayo Richardson and Police Chief Werner Wednesday emphatically declared that they will use every means to prevent the pictures being shown here and will invoke aid of the board of police commissioners.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—There is an ordinance in Los Angeles making the prohibiting of motion pictures discretionary with the authorities. City Prosecutor Eddy says he will invoke the law if necessary to prevent the reproduction of the Reno battle on the screens of the moving picture houses in Los Angeles.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Mayor Emil Seidel, the new Socialist executive, has sent word to all theater managers in Milwaukee advising them against entering into contracts for presentation of the Reno pictures, giving as his reason that such an exhibition is detrimental to public morals.

PORLTAND, Me.—The exhibition of prize fight pictures in Maine is prohibited by a law passed by the Legislature in 1907. Section 17 of chapter 125 of the revised statutes reads: "Whoever publicly exhibits any photographic or other reproduction of a prize fight shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500."

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Reno prize fight pictures will be barred from Atlanta. This announcement is made by Mayor Maddox. An ordinance prohibiting the presentation of moving pictures of prize fights will be introduced in the city council, and is expected to have little opposition.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—No exhibition of the Reno prize fight pictures will be allowed in Providence. Chairman William H. Luther of the board of police commissioners states that the rules made three years ago against moving pictures of this character will be rigidly enforced.

AUSTIN, Tex.—Among the first propositions Governor Campbell will submit to the Texas Legislature when it convenes in special session July 15 will be a law prohibiting the exhibition of motion pictures of the recent prize fight in Reno.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Governor Marshall Wednesday stated that he was opposed to the exhibition of the fight pictures in Indiana. "If there is any law to prevent the exhibition it will be enforced," says the Governor.

BALTIMORE.—Governor Austin L. Crothers announces that he will not permit the showing of the fight pictures in Maryland.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Because of a state law, pictures of the recent prize fight cannot be shown in this state.

NORFOLK, Va.—Mayor Reed announced Wednesday that he would forbid the exhibition of pictures of the fight.

LONDON.—The prohibition of the Reno prize fight pictures throughout Great Britain is probable today as the result of the announcement by Sir Howell Davies that he will ask the home secretary to place a ban against the pictures.

GLASGOW.—In response to protests against the Reno fight pictures the city council today began preparations to prevent their exhibition. Other British cities are likely to follow Glasgow's example.

TEACHERS TO MEET SCHOOL OFFICERS

Boston Club this afternoon will hold reception at convention rooms for visiting educators.



MISS MARTHA WRIGHT.
Assistant treasurer of Teachers Club, which holds open house for visiting educators.

PROPOSAL TO MERGE ALL YOUNG PEOPLE'S RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES



MISS CATHERINE McGINLEY.
Vice-president of Boston Teachers Club and chairman of reception committee this afternoon.

DEPARTMENT HEADS TO DECIDE QUESTION FOR CITY VACATIONS

The city council in executive session late Wednesday referred the question of vacations for city employees to the heads of the several departments and Superintendent of Streets Louis K. Rourke was requested to report on the feasibility and probable cost of such vacations to the next meeting of the board. Personally, Mr. Rourke is opposed to vacations for city men in view of the competition with contractors. The cost of such vacations, he thought, would be about \$135,000.

Among those attending the meetings are the Rev. Franklin Hamilton of Milton, Mass., the Rev. Paul C. Curnick of South Bend, Ind., Morris S. Daniels of New York, Eugene A. Beach of Syracuse, the Rev. Henry S. France of Washington, Oran F. Hayes of Springfield, O., the Rev. Luther S. Roder of Miami, Fla., Prof. Ephraim H. McKissack of Holy Springs, Miss., the Rev. William F. Burris of Cameron, Mo., the Rev. Charles L. Nye of Toledo, O., the Rev. J. Wellington Frizzelle of Kankakee, Ill., Joseph S. Ulland of Fergus Falls, Minn., the Rev. John W. Huber of Louisville, Ky., the Rev. Rufus A. Chase of Colorado Springs, Colo., John W. Eafaw of Seattle, the Hon. Joseph L. Bristow of Salina, Kan., the Rev. Stephen J. Hermon and the Rev. Edwin M. Randa of Chicago, the Rev. Frederick Munz of Cincinnati, I., Garland Penn of Atlanta, Ga.

CREDIT MEN TO HOLD MEETING.

The next monthly meeting of the Boston Credit Men's Association will be held at the Point Shirley Club, Winthrop, tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock. The Hon. Norman H. White will speak. During the summer months the monthly meetings of the association, usually held at Young's hotel, will be at summer resorts.

HEAR CRITICS NEXT WEEK.

The finance commission will hold hearings Tuesday and Wednesday next week, at 2:30 p. m., in the school committee rooms on Mason street for the benefit of those who have criticisms to offer of the present management of the public schools.

NEW YORK.—The right of communities or states to bar the exhibition of motion pictures of the prize fight at Reno will be tested in the courts.

S. Lubin, the Philadelphia millionaire motion picture man, who heads the syndicate, said today:

"We have spent too much money not to make a fight to exhibit our pictures and we are confident that the effort to prevent our showing them will not succeed, when the courts interpret the laws bearing on the case. We spent upward of \$200,000 to get perfect pictures of that fight. We had special lenses made and 12 machines at the ringside. After all that expense and trouble we do not mean to yield to our opponents without a struggle."

FOURTH DAY BODY IN CAMBRIDGE. Cambridge is to have a permanent Independence Day Association as the result of the committee's efforts in behalf of a safer and quieter July 4 this year.



MISS ELIZABETH J. ANDREWS.
Secretary of N. E. A. committee of Boston Teachers Club which receives an old Art Museum today.

REPUBLICANS DIFFER IN THE FOURTEENTH CONGRESS DISTRICT

ABINGTON, Mass.—The fight for the Republican nomination in the fourteenth congressional district appears likely to be as keen as that which preceded the special election last spring, when Eugene N. Foss, Democrat, defeated William R. Buchanan, the Republican nominee.

It was felt by many when Congressman Foss announced that he would not be a candidate for reelection that Judge Robert O. Harris of the superior court would be the Republican nominee, he having consented to accept a nomination to fill out the unexpired term of the late Congressman William C. Lovering. He was, however, defeated for the nomination by Mr. Buchanan, who in turn was defeated at the polls.

While Judge Harris may secure the nomination, it will be only by a hard fight. The friends of Candidate Buchanan will oppose the nomination of the judge with the utmost vigor. They represent the stand-pat element in regard to the tariff question and claim that Judge Harris does not represent the position of the Republican party on this question.

The opposing faction of the Republican party are now advocating the candidacy of Dr. Frank G. Wheatley of Abington, who again is an aspirant for the nomination, as he was two years ago and at last spring's election.

Dr. Wheatley has not as yet decided as to whether he will again be a candidate, but it is the general opinion that he will stand. While he is a strong party man, he does not maintain the extreme views on the tariff question that the so-called stand-pat element do. The latter, however, primarily want some man who can keep the nomination away from Judge Harris.

There are many who believe that neither Judge Harris nor Dr. Wheatley can secure the nomination, and that it will be necessary to unite on a compromise candidate. The name of Senator W. S. Nash of Hanover is mentioned in this connection. Whether he would be acceptable to the stand-pat element is a matter of conjecture as he maintains the same opinions on public opinions as Judge Harris. It is doubtful also if he would consent to be a candidate. Should he reenter the fight he would prove a strong candidate, as he is popular with all parties.

No name has as yet been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination.

M'Carthy pleads
Invoke no action

NAHANT, Mass.—Town meeting will be held here this afternoon in the town hall and as usual Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will be moderator. Two important questions are on the docket, that of whether a new town hall shall be built and whether the town shall adopt ship subsidy and give the Boston & Nahant Steamship Company \$2000 if the company builds a dock on Wharf street.

Senator Lodge will explain the ship subsidy question to the 328 other townspeople who are not as familiar with the subject as he is. Many believe that with a United States senator in their midst, and with notables from the world over coming to see them, a town hall befitting Nahant should replace the present ramshackle structure.

The townspeople want the Boston boats to run closer to the town than Bass Point, and the boat people say that if they are asked to dock nearer the town after leaving Bass Point the town ought to build the wharf.

MUST PAY TAX THIS WEEK.
WASHINGTON.—Mr. Cuthell, commissioner of internal revenue, expects that all corporations which have not paid their taxes will do so before the close of business next Saturday, which is the last day allowed under the law. The government is empowered to make seizures by July 20.

JAPANESE SCHOLAR ARRIVES ON CYMRIC FROM EUROPE TRIP

Professor Togo Takebe, professor of sociology in the Imperial University of Tokio, Japan, arrived here today on the White Star liner Cymric, Capt. F. B. Howarth, which reached port just before 1 o'clock this afternoon from Liverpool and Queenstown, with 92 saloon passengers and 430 steerage.

Professor Takebe is returning to Tokio after an exhaustive comparative study of the organization and administration of public education in Europe. His investigation covered every country with the exception of Romania. The professor visited this country nine years ago gathering statistics for his work, but was unable to visit Boston at that time. He will now make a study of public education in Massachusetts and will attend the N. E. A. convention. He will also visit Governor Draper. After three days' stay here he will go to Seattle whence he will sail for home.

Another saloon passenger was Samuel B. Capen of Boston and his son Edward, both of whom have been delegates to the world's missionary convention at Edinboro.

E. Alfred Jones of London, an authority on antique silver, came over on the liner at the request of a number of Bostonians to write a book on American church silver.

What is thought to be the most valuable importation of live stock ever brought into Boston comprised part of the Cymric's freight; more than \$60,000 of prize-winning cattle was listed on the liner's manifest. F. W. Hading, Waukesha, Wis., a saloon passenger, brought over a \$25,000 shipment of sheep and other cattle, including a shorthorn bull, a royal prize-winner named White Star, and 247 sheep, some of which are worth more than \$500 each. Chandler Bros. of Chariton, Ia., had another large consignment—123 in number—including the most valuable ram ever brought to this country, named Royal Record. The animal is a 2-year-old and was sold at auction for \$1150.

FRENCHMEN GIVE A
WARM WELCOME TO
RULER OF BULGARIA

PARIS.—The visit of the Tsar and Tsarina of Bulgaria to Paris has created immense interest. Frenchmen are proud that their majesties have selected their capital for almost their first official visit since the proclamation of the independence of Bulgaria and for this reason they were assured in advance of a very warm welcome. There is, however, a stronger reason still for the cordiality of the reception they have received, for Frenchmen do not forget that Prince Ferdinand is more than half French himself, and they look upon his visit here as a sort of triumphant homecoming of one of their successful sons.

The Prince of the House of Orleans and grandson of Louis-Philippe, is a man of sufficient broad views to forget the reversed family history that endures at the hands of France, when he has the interests of Louis-Philippe, in spite of their exile, ever drew the attention of her son to the past glories and victories of France, and to the memory of her great men.

NAHANT'S TOWN
MEETING IS DUE
THIS AFTERNOON

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge
Will Preside and Explain
Ship Subsidy—Question of
New Hall Is Up.

The executive council voted to take no action on the petition of Surveyor of the Port Jeremiah J. McCarthy for a hearing, without consulting Governor Draper, on Mr. McCarthy's charges that he was unfairly treated by the civil service commission in rejecting his nomination by the mayor as fire commissioner to succeed Fire Commissioner Samuel D. Parker.

Attorney-General Malone's opinion announced Wednesday was that the council had no authority to go over the Governor's head in dealing with any state department.

Surveyor Jeremiah J. McCarthy in a reply to the letter from the executive council said that he was not surprised that the council would stand by the restriction of their rights by his predecessor, and now be willing to fall back upon the verbal instructions given to them by the attorney-general. Mr. McCarthy says he believes that this action is taken to prevent publicity, which he asserts would show that absolutely no investigation was made regarding his qualifications.

NAVY YARD IS INSPECTED.
Assistant Secretary Winthrop and naval officers inspected the Boston navy yard Wednesday to determine the needs of the yard and to settle upon estimates for the naval year 1911-12.

GERMAN EMPEROR
SHOWS INTEREST IN
NEW OCEAN LINER

BERLIN.—The Emperor William paid a visit to Hamburg a few days ago, where he made inquiries and listened to a report on the progress of the latest vessel being constructed at the Vulcan works for the Hamburg-American line, having previously had luncheon with the director-general of the company, Herr Ballin.

It is understood that the vessel in question will exceed to very considerable extent the dimensions of the largest steamers now in course of construction, or that are likely to be constructed in the near future. It is reported that the measurements of this new liner, which is to ply between Hamburg and New York, will be: length, about 770 feet; breadth, 93 feet; depth, 44 feet, from the upper deck. When these dimensions are compared with those of the Mauretania, the length of which is 701 feet, breadth 88 feet and depth from the upper deck 30 feet, it will easily be seen what gigantic proportions this latest addition to the ocean greyhounds will assume. It is said that the new vessel will register over 45,000 tons, and that, driven by turbine engines, she will travel at a speed of 22 knots.

REPORTS RIOTING IN CHINA.

LONDON.—Despatches today to the London Globe say that hunger riots have broken out in Lai Chow, Shantung province, China. Lai Chow is in the disaffected region, not far from Chang Sha, where serious riots and the destruction of all foreign missions took place several weeks ago.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

New York

On Friday and Saturday Morning.

LADIES' CLOAK DEP'TS. In Both Stores.

Mohair and Gloria Silk Dusters. 6.50
usual price 10.00

Silk Rubber Motor or Storm Coats
and Capes. 10.50
usual price 12.00

A variety of Polo or Steamer Coats
and Capes.

JUNIOR SUIT DEP'TS. In Both Stores.

Suits of Linen—gored or plaited skirt.
Sizes 14 and 16 years. 8.00 and 10.00

Dresses with Dutch neck and plaited
skirt. Made of lawn, rosebud pattern.
Sizes 14 and 16 years. 4.50

White Lawn Dresses with embroidery
flounce skirt, Dutch neck. Size 8 to 14
years. 2.95

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

New York

34th Street

EXPRESS COMPANY

ASKS PRIVILEGE ON

NEW BEDFORD TRAINS

NEW YORK SUBWAY COMPANY IN OFFER TO MAYOR GAYNOR

NEW YORK.—Theodore P. Shonta, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, has submitted an offer to the city for the operation and equipment of new subways, and extension to existing lines to be constructed on the city's credit at an aggregate cost of \$70,000,000.

In this instance Mr. Shonta sent his proposal to Mayor Gaynor instead of to the public service commission. In detail the proposal of Mr. Shonta involves:

The construction of a four-track line from Times square through Seventh avenue and West Broadway to Liberty street, with a two-track extension to the Battery and a two-track branch from the intersection of Liberty street and West Broadway under Liberty street and the East river to Pineapple street in Brooklyn to a junction with the existing Brooklyn subway on Fulton street, and a four-track extension from the terminus of the Brooklyn subway at Atlantic and Flatbush avenues, under the latter thoroughfare and Eastern parkway as far as Nostrand avenue.

All East side four-track line from about Thirty-fifth street under Park avenue and private property to Lexington avenue, through Lexington avenue across the Harlem river to some point below East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street. A two-track extension from that point connecting with the existing West Farms branch of the subway. Another two-track extension running up Mott avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third street to River avenue, with an elevated two-track line structure through that thoroughfare and Jerome avenue as far as One Hundred and Ninety-fourth street.

Mr

City's Business Men Aid Big Convention

BOSTON MERCHANTS DECORATE STORES IN HONOR OF TEACHERS

Some of Boston's stores are especially decorated in recognition of the presence in the city of the thousands of delegates to the National Education Association convention this week. A. Shuman & Co. have shown their customary cooperation in expressing the city's welcome to the visitors from all over the continent, and have included in their welcome a salutation to President Taft.

The corner of the building is decorated with hunting and a group of national flags and an American eagle above the following inscriptions:

"Welcome to our President—Welcome to the National Education Association—A wise executive and national education—the mainstay and glory of our republic."

"To labor rightly and earnestly is to walk in the golden track. It is to adopt the regimen of manhood and womanhood. It is to come into sympathy with the great struggle of humanity. It is to adopt the fellowship of all the great and good the world has ever known. Its reward is the good fame that extends our existence and example into future ages, and binds our hearts in a complete union of kind, feeling and attachment."

The Jordan Marsh Company devotes an entire window to a display of Boston souvenirs, with two American flags blowing out from the center of the background and a card extending hearty greetings to the thousands of teachers visiting this city and cordially inviting them to make use of the facilities and conveniences of that establishment. The souvenirs are of silver, copper, brass and chinaware and present a handsome display to pick from. In the background are historic pictures around Boston calling attention to the picture department on the fourth floor.

Chandler & Barber at 124 Summer street are making a specialty of manual training supplies, and an American flag and a white flag with blue letters welcoming the N. E. A. to this city render the establishment easily discernible. A very handy wooden handled knife in a case, such as is used in manual training, and paper drinking cups are given to members of the convention, with the compliments of the company.

Samuel Ward Company on Franklin street welcomes the visitors to inspect its fine line of stationery supplies and has decorated one window with red, white and blue streamers carried from the corners of the window to the center to meet the red, white and blue bell suspended above a miniature Bunker Hill monument. The base of the monument is filled in with a box of Bunker Hill linen stationery. The large letters, N. E. A., appear in the background in red, white and blue respectively.

Farnsworth, Hoyt & Co. have displayed on their building at the corner of Lincoln and Essex streets an inscription for the information of the delegates to the convention and for mid-summer visitors in general, which speaks for itself, as follows:

"This building stands in the center of the world's greatest shoe and leather mart. In this district are the offices, stores and headquarters of more than 1000 concerns engaged in the manufacture and sale of leather, footwear and kindred products, in which New England is preeminent.

A cool, most comfortably furnished hall on the second floor of Shepard Norwell Company's large store has been specially fitted up for the use of the delegates to the education convention with writing tables and stationery, the daily papers and the periodicals. The room shows the large line of summer home furnishings which may be obtained at the store. A dainty luncheon is served especially for the delegates in Exposition hall at a reasonable price from 2:30 to 4:30 p. m. today, Thursday and Friday.

Houghton & Dutton's store windows are tastefully decorated with red, white and blue shields and branches of green welcoming the visitors. Chandler & Co., E. T. Slattey Company, the Charles M. Steff piano establishment and the Soraia Shoe Company on Tremont and Boylston streets have all made special preparations for the visitors and invite them to call at their establishments.

Carnegie Foundation Is Called "Big Monopoly"

"One of the biggest monopolies in education that ever existed," was the way the Carnegie foundation was characterized by Wesley N. Clifford, head of the commerce department of the Southern high school of Philadelphia, speaking before the section meeting of the department of science instruction Wednesday. "And we are up against it," he added.

At the meeting of the secondary education department, resolutions offered by H. P. Kingsley of the Brooklyn manual training high school were adopted with but one dissenting vote, declaring that manual training, commercial branches, music, home-making and art, agriculture, etc., when well taught and thoroughly learned, are justly entitled to recognition in college entrance credits. It is held that the interests of high school students would be advanced by the reduction of the requirements in foreign languages to one, and over.

Boston University Board of Trustees Entertain at Lunch, President of Miami



DR. GUY POTTER BENTON, President-elect of Boston University, who has not yet said whether he will accept.

UY POTTER BENTON, president of Miami University, president-elect of Boston University, who was entertained at luncheon at the University Club Wednesday by the trustees of Boston University, will leave for Ohio today. Former Gov. John L. Bates, retiring President William A. Huntington and several trustees and deans of the university attended the luncheon. At the request of President Benton the affair was informal.

Dr. Benton talked over the work of the university, but gave no hint as to whether or not he will accept the presidency. In company with former Governor Bates and George A. Dunn, a trustee, he made a complete examination last Tuesday of the university departments.

Dr. Benton said that he had been in Boston since Sunday and would return to Oxford, N. Y., this morning, adding that it was against his judgment that he had been elected president of Boston University by the trustees as he could not leave Miami at this time.

He observed that his impressions of the equipment and possibilities of Boston University are most favorable and that though used to a dormitory college he believed that a city college had great opportunities for endeavor and was a distinct development in our modern educational system.

C. S. Meek Finds the Spoken Errors Not Many in Pupils

Charles S. Meek, superintendent of schools, Boise, Idaho, in an address before the department of elementary education on "English in Public Schools," said in part:

"An inventory of the prevailing errors in the speech of children is a necessary preliminary to any rational attempt to improve language in the schools. Teachers in the eight grades of our schools were requested to note the language errors of their pupils and to classify them as verb errors, double negatives, mispronunciations that may constantly be called bad language forms, such as 'git' and 'jist,' misuse of pronouns, adverbial errors and colloquialisms.

"The preliminary report revealed that the teachers were careless or unobservant as to both the character and frequency of mistakes in the vernacular of their pupils, and almost helpless in devising means for accumulating relevant data. The important facts disclosed by data subsequently collected are:

"1. The field is limited; the poor English heard is due to frequent repetition of a few errors. (2) The per cent under each class of errors is relatively constant for all grades. There is evidence of slight change in the distribution as the grades advance. (3) This is evidence that no consistent or continuous effort at elimination of the errors has been made; confused by the fanciful complexity of the task, the teachers' efforts have been sporadic and futile. (4) The verb errors form a very large per cent of the total errors in each grade. (5) Of the verb errors, almost half are due to confusing the past and perfect participle forms; a dozen verbs include most of these errors."

by the recognition as electives of all subjects well taught in the high schools.

Charges to the effect that employers like the Arkwright Club and the National Metal Workers Association were opposing industrial education in the schools and thus blocking the advance of youthful wage earners were made by Arthur B. Dean, chief of the department of industrial education of New York.

The reception Wednesday afternoon on the grounds of the Harvard medical school was a success in every way. It is estimated that at least 5000 persons attended. A band beneath a canopy stand rendered excellent selections. The refreshment stands, which were scattered here and there, were by no means passed.

PROGRAM FOR FRIDAY

General Session, 8 p. m., Tremont Temple—Music by the Oliver Ames High School Band, H. E. Branton, director; "Education of Women for Home-Making," by Mrs. W. N. Butt, chairman of woman's branch of the Farmers Institute work of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.; "The Value During Education of a Life Career Motive," by Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, Cambridge; closing exercises of the convention; introduction of the president-elect; benediction.

Department of Kindergarten Education, 9:30 a. m., Normal Art school—"The Test of a Child's Kindergarten Training," by Ada Van Stone Harris, assistant superintendent of schools and supervisor of kindergartens, Rochester, N. Y.; "The Kindergarten Out-of-Doors"—(a) "Gardens," by Miss Anna C. Harvey, Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn; (b) "Walks and Excursions," by Mrs. Alma O. Ware, South Bend, Ind.; (c) "Open Air Sessions," by Miss Alice Corbin, supervisor of playgrounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Department of Business Education, 9:30 a. m., First Baptist church—Round table, sessions in Sunday school room—"How I Teach Touch Typewriting to Beginners," and "Are the Best Results Searched from Formal (Text Book) or Informal Instruction in Bookkeeping?"

Department of Science Education, 9:30 a. m., Huntington hall, M. I. T.—Round table conference: "Relation of Departments of Science in Secondary Schools to Teachers in Elementary Schools," by H. C. Robinson, state normal school, Montclair, N. J.; discussion led by E. C. Babbitt, state superintendent of public instruction, Lincoln, Neb.; "Practical Aspects of Biologic Science in School Administration; the Problem of Janitor Service," by Helen C. Putnam, chairman of educational section of American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, Providence, R. I.

Library Department, 9:30 a. m., Public Library—Round table with the elementary section. Topic: "Elementary School Class Reference Work in Public Libraries; Its Possibilities; Methods; Results," by Mrs. Adelaide Bowles Martin, librarian in charge, Tompkins Square Branch, New York Public Library; discussion led by Thomas M. Balliet, dean of the school of pedagogy, New York University; Charles E. Chadsey, superintendent of schools, Denver; Thomas Abbott Mott, superintendent of schools, Richmond, Ind.; Miss Alice M. Jordan, children's librarian, public library, Providence, R. I.; Miss Martha B. Bayles, assistant principal, public school No. 15, New York.

In our public art education we should have a consideration for the needs of the many rather than the talents of the few. We should have faith in the potentiality of all. We should assume that all can draw and build, as others assume that all can draw and write and cipher, and while we cannot expect to make many great artists, would we not be better teachers if we looked upon each child's face as that of a possible Milton or Michelangelo?

We must not forget that our aim should be the boy and not the box; it should not be the drawing to be hung upon the wall, but the faculties that may be developed in the child.

Our art educational work should have for its aim the training of the senses. True eyes and obedient hands must work toward success in many lines and insure efficiency for life's work.

Practise of the graphic arts develops attention, powers of accurate observation and a clear perception. Knowledge of order and arrangement comes through design; knowledge of form and construction through clay modeling, card board and wood-work; development of memory and imagination through graphic expression; value of correlation with various school studies. This helps pupils to retain impressions from various studies and enables them to think in three dimensions.

Art does not stop with training of the senses, but permeates man's spiritual nature, as it awakens his ideas of appreciation, and worship of beautiful things.

It is but the means to the end—the end of an efficient individual, a richer personality and a fuller life.

These accomplishments are an arraignment against those who have omitted the work in their scheme of education.

Colleges and all advanced institutions of learning must recognize its value and allow credit in due form. It has had an place in our scheme of education, but an insignificant one, as a mere appendage, when it might well be the root and core of our educational work.

Affiliated Society.

American School Peace League, 9:30 a. m., Jacob Sleeper hall, Boston University, Boylston street, near Exeter.

Opening address by President James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools, Baltimore, "The International Peace Movement" by Edwin D. Mead, Boston.

"The Larger Patriotism and What the Schools May Do to Bring It About" by P. P. Claxton, professor of education, University of Tennessee. A debate by six pupils of the South Boston high school, conducted by James Mahoney, South Boston high school; question. He solved that all international disputes should be settled by arbitration; judges: President David Starr Jordan, Edwin Ginn, the Rev. Thomas L. Gasson, Professor Samuel T. Dutton, Henry V. Cummings; the William Howard Taft good citizenship medal for excellence in debate will be given by the Colonial Daughters for the finest argument in this contest. Awarding of prizes by Elmer Ellsworth Brown, United States commissioner of education. The annual business meeting of the league will be held at the close of this session. At 12:30 o'clock Edwin Ginn will give a luncheon to the council at the University Club.

Department of Normal Schools, 9:30 a. m., Second church, Copley square—"The Special Preparation of Teachers for the Rural Schools"; "Through Secondary Schools," by W. S. Pickens, principal Western normal school, Hays, Kan.; "Through the County Normal School," by Walter E. Larson, state inspector of rural schools, Madison, Wis.; "Through Special Courses in Normal Schools," by Ernest Burnham, director of rural school department, state normal school, Kalamazoo, Mich.; "The Training of Teachers for Industrial and Vocational Work," by S. M. Hadden, director of manual training, state normal school, Greeley, Col.; discussion. Reports of committees on simplified spelling and on agricultural work in normal schools.

Capt. A. G. Gleaves, detached duty officer of the assistant secretary of the navy, navy department, Washington, D. C., to duty command the battleship North Dakota.

Capt. B. W. Hodges granted leave one month.

Capt. F. C. Bowers, retired, detached duty work of the Babcock & Wilcox Company, Bayonne, N. J. to home.

Lieut.-Commander L. A. Boatwick, to home and wait orders.

Ensign H. J. Knerr, Ensign J. W. Barnett and Ensign D. C. Patterson, detached duty the training ship Hartford, to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., connection with naval rifle team.

Paymaster General T. J. Cowie, appointed paymaster general in the navy and chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts, navy department, from July 1, 1910.

Today's Navy Orders

The following navy orders were posted today at the Charlestown navy yard:

Rear Admiral K. Niles, detached duty as general inspector of ordnance for the navy and continue other duties.

Capt. A. Gleaves, detached duty officer of the assistant secretary of the navy, navy department, Washington, D. C., to duty command the battleship North Dakota.

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Larkin A. Cooper, a public school instructor for many years, living at 99 Hudson street, Boston, has the distinction of having taught many of the delegates to the National Education Association convention now in town. Mr. Cooper has been instructor in schools in several states of the Union, including Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri.

Paymaster General T. J. Cowie, appointed paymaster general in the navy and chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts, navy department, from July 1, 1910.

For nearly 40 years he was connected with the profession in Boston and has officiated in all grades besides being a superintendent. He is a war veteran.

NEWMAN & SONS

24 TREMONT ST. Tel. Main 4410

PICTURE PUZZLES

26 & 28 Tremont St.

Buffalo Director of Art Compares Education and Instruction on That Topic



C. VALENTINE KIRBY

Buffalo director of art instruction who spoke today on "Art Education or Art Instruction."

In an address before the department of art instruction today on "Art as a Medium for Liberal Education," C. Valentine Kirby, director of art instruction, Buffalo, N. Y., said:

In our public art education we should have a consideration for the needs of the many rather than the talents of the few. We should have faith in the potentiality of all. We should assume that all can draw and build, as others assume that all can draw and write and cipher, and while we cannot expect to make many great artists, would we not be better teachers if we looked upon each child's face as that of a possible Milton or Michelangelo?

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Capt. A. G. Gleaves, detached duty officer of the assistant secretary of the navy, navy department, Washington, D.

PRESIDENT KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH OHIO POLITICAL OUTLOOK

WASHINGTON—State politics in Ohio are so closely related to national politics of the near future that public interest is centered to an unusual degree at the present time upon the gubernatorial outlook there, and the attitude of President Taft toward the possible candidates of the Republicans.

The two men most directly and personally interested are President Taft and Governor Judson Harmon, who are quite likely to find themselves pitted against each other in the next presidential campaign as the heads of the Republican and Democratic tickets respectively.

Probably President Taft could settle who is to be the Republican nominee with a word, but good politics makes it incumbent on him not to seem to dictate the nomination, although it is evident enough that he is much concerned over the outcome.

It is understood that Mr. Taft would not be displeased if Congressman Longworth were named. Neither would a good many other Ohio politicians, who take the view that he would be a good vote getter; also that Theodore Roosevelt would get into the Buckeye state campaign in order to aid his son-in-law.

Others who are mentioned prominently are Judge O. B. Brown of Dayton, who professes to have 300 votes pledged; Warren G. Harding of Marion, who professes to have the same number; and Secretary of State Carl Thompson, who lays claim to several hundred delegates himself. Representative J. Warren Keifer is mentioned in some quarters and there is a long list of the mentioned class, including Former Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield.

Any one who is guessing whether Mr. Taft means to run again for President in 1912 need only keep watch on his attitude toward the campaign in his home state of Ohio.

TORONTO MEET BEGINS FRIDAY.

TORONTO—Count de Lescapes will arrive here on Friday morning by special car, the Toronto aviation meet beginning that day.

Girl Sings for World Peace

Tennessee woman, a descendant of Daniel Boone and Abraham Lincoln families, is at National Education headquarters.



MISS BERTIE K. SHIPLEY.

Tennessee woman travels about the country lecturing on the American pioneer days and preaching peace among the nations.

ONE of the most interesting figures in the headquarters building of the National Education Association is Miss Bertie K. Shipley, who has a table in the Peace room of the old Art Museum.

Miss Shipley is one of the famous Shipley family of Tennessee, and is descended from the families of Daniel Boone and Abraham Lincoln.

She is one of the active figures in the work of the American School Peace League, which loaned to the convention the collection of 80 silk flags through the instrumentalities of Robert S. Freedman of New York city.

Everywhere Miss Shipley goes in the delivery of her songs and lectures on the American pioneer days she preaches the gospel of the peace flag idea, which plans to symbolize peace among nations by placing the flag of each nation in a field of white. Across one end, in letters of gold, is the motto, "Peace among nations" in the language of the country to which the flag belongs.

These flags are draped on the walls of the peace room at the headquarters, and they make a most handsome appearance. Over each entrance door is the rainbow flag, the world's peace flag and about these are draped banners, upon which the gun is over six feet long.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE AND OTHER LEADERS DUE AT OYSTER BAY

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Senator Beveridge of Indiana, Representative Hamilton Fish and others who are affiliated more or less directly with the insurgent movement are to be guests of Theodore Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill today.

During his stay in New York Wednesday the colonel made arrangements for his first conference with the state regulars. William Barnes, Jr., head of the Albany county Republican organization, and James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of the New York state Assembly, are to see him some time this summer. They are two of the most active men in defeating the colonel and Governor Hughes in their fight for the direct nominations bill.

Dudley Foulke of Indiana, formerly a civil service commissioner and close friend of Colonel Roosevelt, and John Burroughs, the naturalist, were guests at Sagamore Hill over night.

Colonel Roosevelt has announced that Governor Hughes, according to present arrangements, would make his long-delayed visit on next Tuesday.

Colonel Roosevelt gave out a statement taking exceptions to special despatches in which he was quoted directly as saying he would support Mr. Poincexter for the Senate.

NEW YORK—Following the intimation that Lloyd C. Griscom, chairman of the Republican county committee, has promised his support to Colonel Roosevelt as leader of the Republican state organization, and that there is a likelihood that Mr. Roosevelt will try to force the nomination for governor of a radical Republican who will be acceptable to the Hearst faction in the state, came the declaration today from Democratic leaders that there will be no slate for the coming state convention. Instead it was declared there will be an open convention with the delegates making up the ticket. Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany, is responsible for the new plan.



FROM TELEPHONE SCHOOL TO SWITCHBOARD

An Invitation to the N. E. A.

MEMBERS of the National Education Association who are interested in vocational work, and who have the desire to visit our School for Operators and our Main Exchange, are cordially invited to do so. We will be glad to show them our methods and results in the training of telephone operators.

BOSTON is noted, among other things, for the excellence of its telephone service, and the courtesy and intelligence of the force operating it. The underlying reason for this is the careful selection of candidates and the thoroughness with which they are drilled.

THE SCHOOL is at 530 Atlantic Avenue. The course lasts four weeks, during which time the pupil is paid a small salary. Meanwhile she is given a thorough training in switchboard theory and practice.

After being graduated these pupils are assigned to regular positions in exchanges convenient to their homes. The largest of these exchanges is the Main Exchange at 119 Milk Street.

VISITORS will be welcomed at the School or at the Main Exchange. Should a large group decide to come, it is suggested that the Principal of the School for Operators (Fort Hill 7600) be called by telephone and a like advance notification be given the Manager of the Main Exchange in order that a suitable escort may be provided.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.



In Shops of Those Who Advertise With Us

Chandler & Co., while carrying on as usual the regular departments of their great store on Tremont street, near West, have arranged to devote for a time the whole fourth floor to the display and sale of a purchase of \$25,000 worth of French merchandise consisting of the entire stock of a French importer who is giving up his branch business in this country and returning to Paris. These goods are new and exclusive summer merchandise of the highest class, and comprise linen and lingerie, dresses, waists, lingerie, linen and silk robes, waist patterns and kindred articles, all of which will be sold at one third their actual value. Chandler & Co. consider this to be one of the greatest sales of strictly high-class merchandise in their history.

Thousands are daily taking advantage of the delightful trip by steamer to Bass Point, and are enjoying the many opportunities afforded them there for recreation and enjoyment. The shore dinners are as popular as ever and the musical and other entertainments are thoroughly appreciated. Boats leave Otis wharf on nearly an hourly schedule during the day and evening.

The Baker Extract Company, whose products have attained a world-wide reputation for purity and excellence, have just opened new and extensive premises at Springfield, Mass. The new plant consists of a building of four stories with floor space of over 30,000 feet, designed and fitted with every appliance which experience and ingenuity could suggest, to promote economy and cleanliness in the manufacture of fine extracts.

As far as possible, there is no handling of the materials, and the various operations are conducted almost automatically. The employees, mostly girls, have a neat appearance and they certainly take care that every thing around them is in the cleaned and most orderly condition possible. One feature in connection with the establishment indicates with what care the management looks to the well being of the employees. This is a large room furnished with comfortable chairs and couches. There the employees may spend their noon hour amid restful and attractive surroundings.

Macular Parker Company, 400 Washington street, in announcing their mid-summer sale of men's and boys' clothing made in their own workshops on the premises, offer great reduction in prices. Men's lined suits formerly at \$20 to \$40 are reduced to \$20, \$25 and \$30.

John H. Tearle, artist and publisher, formerly of Huntington avenue, has opened a studio and art parlor in rooms 314 and 315 Berkeley building, at 420 Boylston street, where he has an exhibition. One may spend a quiet hour examining very profitably. Mr. Tearle needs no introduction to many Monitor readers, erated and misbranded.

BLEACHED FLOUR WAS IMPURE.
KANSAS CITY—The jury in the bleached flour case Wednesday returned a verdict that the flour seized was adul-

THE THEATRICAL WORLD

MISS ANGLIN'S "ANTIGONE."

"Miss Anglin has achieved too beautiful a thing to be warranted in putting it aside after the fulfillment on Thursday of the pledge she had given the University of California to revive the 'Antigone.' That single performance vouchsafed the great school on the heights at Berkeley will be repeated in New York, Chicago and Boston."

So says James O'Donnell Bennett of the Chicago Record-Herald. He went to Berkeley, Cal., especially to witness Miss Anglin's single performance before the faculty students and guests of the University of California. In speaking of the performance Mr. Bennett said:

And as to the response the drama evoked from the audience. Being largely recruited from the university, the expert comment, sophisticated and acute, was to be expected, and that kind of comment was heard. But more illuminating (as indicating the universal appeal that the play makes in spite of the fact that scholarship, even tactless, has done all scholarship can do to frighten the mass of the people away from it), more illuminating and more precious, was the comment of those who sat in the cheap seats in the highest tier on the hillside, and who had come not to see a Greek play, but to see a famous woman act in a play concerning which they possessed no solemn traditions.

With them the "Antigone" had to win as a moving story of human fates and human destinies, as such and solely as such, it won them heart and soul. For minute upon minute of its long colloquies they sat in silence, seeming hardly to breathe. It was a silence that the actors on the stage felt and Miss Anglin confessed that once the sense of it took such a hold upon her that she paused in speaking, literally, to listen to that silence. And then, when Creon,

woe piling upon his house and rending the soul of him, had begun his slow exit from the stage upon the words, "Lead me out of sight, more crushed to nothing than is nothing's self. Lead me forth vain shadow that I am"—then these people followed him with set eyes and a man of their number sighed in a whisper that penetrated the silence keenly. "Poor fellow; but he brought it all on himself."

That is criticism that illuminates and that is the lesson Sophocles, the beautiful son of the high-born Sophilos, set out to impart to the Athenian citizens of the year 440 B. C., when his "Antigone" was enacted for the first time and he was made one of the 10 Athenian generals in the war with Samos for the lesson he had taught—the lesson summed up in the closing words of the "Antigone" beautifully spoken by Mr. Howe, as the Coryphaeus:

"Man's highest blessedness in wisdom chiefly stands, And in things that touch upon the gods 'Tis best, in word or deed, to shun unholly pride."

COMIC ACTING.

"In humor there is such a thing as mathematics. In fact I base my whole method of comedy on an odd little system I have thought out of lines and angles," says Ferdinand Gottschalk, the leading eccentric comedian of the New theater company.

"Suppose a lady of rank sits by a table and reaches over to pick something up from it. On the stage this action would be taken with a series of slow, graceful curvings of the arm and hand, introduction to many Monitor readers, erated and misbranded.

gestures. When I reproduce this same action in comedy I make a dive for the object, carrying my hand on a straight line from its starting point to the table and back again. The effect, surprisingly enough, is comic."

"In turning the head to look over the shoulder the serious actor must bend both head and neck with a graceful movement. The comedian turns his head around with a quick jerk, as though his head were on a pivot."

"In short, wherever the actor of a serious part moves in curves, the comedian conducts himself in lines and angles. The exception to this is where the serious actor through stress of emotion or some unusual circumstance, takes a direct line movement. Under the same conditions the comedian must use curves. And this leads to another general principle in comedy. To be funny you must always do the opposite of what is expected."

"Intent with me forms a very important part of my work. Were you ever in a room full of people who were all talking at once, and have you then suddenly heard your name spoken in a low tone somewhere near you? You looked up to see if any one's eyes were directed at you, and you found that halfway across the room sat the one who had called you. That person knew what intent was. Try it yourself and see what staves you have. Just speak some one's name in a low voice, no matter how much noise there is about you, only feel intensely that the other must hear you. I believe that the very intensity of your purpose carries the feel of it to the person you want, and that person looks up as though a hand had been laid on him."

"Another thing about light comedy is that it must always be refined. Vulgarity belongs to broad comedy. The kind one is familiar with in elo-

LIBRARY'S RELATION TO SCHOOL IS TAKEN UP AS A TOPIC TODAY

The library from the point of view of a school administrator was discussed by James V. Sturges, principal of the state normal school, Genesee, N. Y., the principal speaker at today's session of the library department in the lecture hall of the Boston public library before an audience of 200. Charles E. Chadsey of Denver, vice-president of the department, presided.

At the opening of the meeting Edwin G. Gaillard, librarian of the New York public library, was reelected president of the department for the ensuing year. J. L. Gillis, librarian of the California state library, Sacramento, and Gilbert Ward, librarian of the technical high school, Cleveland, were elected vice-presidents.

A resolution was passed thanking the directors of the Boston public library for the use of the library hall during the convention. A second resolution protested against the American Library Association holding its annual meeting at approximately the same time as the annual convention of the National Education Association, declaring that by so doing members of both organizations are prevented from attending the two meetings.

J. V. Sturges Would Aid Teachers in Use of Books

The following is a summary of an address before the department of library this morning on "The Training of Teachers in the Use of Books and the Library and in a Knowledge of Children's Books," by James V. Sturges, principal state normal school, Genesee, N. Y.:

It is assumed to be true that in the last decade radical changes have taken place in the aims and methods of teaching and in the means employed for disseminating knowledge; that coincident with these changes are new courses in the pedagogical schools to meet present requirements in all departments except the library. Here little has been done.

Teachers have had little or no training in the use of books and in a knowledge of children's books, which accounts for the meager results obtained in many rural, elementary and high schools throughout the country in English and literature.

The need for such training is great, as shown by replies to questions sent to several hundred teachers and librarians all over the country, including those most intimately associated with the student body in the professional schools and colleges.

Many cases are cited to show that the only satisfactory way in which the need can be met is for the schools for the training of teachers to introduce courses of study that shall give to every student thorough training in the use of the catalogue, periodical indexes, reference books, etc., and in a knowledge of children's books. A special course for a limited few should also be given for the purpose of training teacher librarians.

Replies received from questions sent to normal school graduates all over the country who had been trained in their professional course in the use of books and a knowledge of children's books, agree that the knowledge gained thereby is one of their most valuable assets.

The entire paper draws upon facts hitherto uninvestigated and urges the incorporation of the truths deduced into courses of study for all schools for the training of teachers.

Miss Richardson Pleads for Organized Libraries

This morning an address was delivered before the department of library on "The Training of Teachers in the Use of Books and the Library, and in a Knowledge of Children's Books," by Miss Mary C. Richardson, teacher of physics and mathematics, State normal school, Castine, Me. The paper aimed to show:

1. How 2000 unorganized, scattered books may be transformed into an organized, convenient library, through the interest and effort of a teacher. For illustration a description will be given of the library conditions in the Castine school two years ago, and the library conditions today.

2. How cooperation is the most valuable requisite in all library work in normal schools, whether the problem is one of organizing the library, or of giving instruction in its use. This point will be brought out by showing how large a part of the success of the Castine library is due to the prompt, enthusiastic support of pupils, teachers, and state board of trustees. Also, how valuable a part of the curriculum a brief course in the use of the library has been, because of the voluntary cooperation of teachers in the various departments.

3. How interest and enthusiasm spreads, not only from teacher to teacher, but also from school to school; the present condition in the Maine normal schools and the hopes for the near future.

4. How an organized library may be carried on and a course in library instruction given, without a librarian; the advantages and disadvantages of such a system.

5. How the normal school has a peculiar mission in bringing about a hearty cooperation between the school and the library.

H. N. STEARNS FOR STATE SENATE. Former Representative Harry N. Stearns, of Cambridge, has formally announced his candidacy to the state Senate for the second Middlesex district, to succeed the late Senator Thorne Spaulding.

LITTLE KINDERGARTEN FARMERS

View shows the Phoenix, Ariz., "Farm-in-the-Dell" (as it appeared in January) and children's game, a new departure in juvenile instruction.



PRACTICAL SCHOOL ENTERPRISE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

FOREMOST among organizations for the training of the young is the Kindergarten school at Phoenix, Ariz. The work of this school is in charge of Miss Lucy Y. Ellis of Phoenix, Ariz., secretary of the department of kindergarten education of the National Education Association convention now being held in this city. This school owns a small plot of land 150 feet front and 125 feet deep, known to the little ones as the kindercroft. Here they indulge in gardening under the guidance of Miss Ellis, who also instructs them in all kinds of games, including the famous "Farmer in the Dell." The garden produce, which consists of onions, radishes, lettuce, sweet peas, strawberries, carrots, beets, etc., is sold and the proceeds used to buy suitable articles for the home. Each year's work concludes with commencement exercises similar to those held in schools and colleges.

"All Aboard for Sight-Seeing!"

The trolley car special and automobile touring omnibus are doing thriving business during convention week.



A PARTY AT COPELTON SQUARE READY FOR A SPIN AROUND TOWN.

Section of Trinity church is shown in the background; delegates to N. E. A. are shown clambering aboard the autobus.

DEMOCRATS TO TRY FOR MORE DISTRICTS IN EASTERN STATES

BANK THAT COLEMAN WRECKED IS SOON TO PAY SIXTY PER CENT

WASHINGTON—Officers of the Democratic congressional committee are preparing to carry on an active campaign of education in New England next fall. Representative Foss' speech in the House on the tariff and reciprocity will be one of the documents to be scattered broadcast in the eastern states.

Representative Lloyd of Missouri, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, thinks the prospects of Democratic success in that section are bright.

"I believe we will hold the four Massachusetts districts now represented by Democrats," says Mr. Lloyd. "We ought also to gain at least two other districts in the state. If ex-Representative John R. Thayer runs for Congress in the Worcester district we will carry it."

"I understand that Charles S. Hamlin may run against Representative Greene."

It is understood that Chairman Lloyd and other Democratic leaders have high hopes of capturing the districts represented by Representatives Tirrell and Ames.

Speaking of the outlook in other New England states Mr. Lloyd says: "I believe we ought to gain one or two seats in Maine, regain what we lost in Rhode Island and gain one district in Connecticut."

"Teach a boy that an act of dishonesty will dog his footsteps all through life. Teach him that courtesy is the little golden key that will open the great heavy door of opportunity. Teach him the value of accuracy in everything that he does. Teach him that persistency will get him a job and that hard work will hold it. Once again, I say, teach him these things and you have helped him to earn his daily bread and to lead a useful and honorable life."

"When you go to your homes, I don't care in how small a village or how large a town you may live, use your strongest influence to have formed an advisory board, made up of live business men of your own community; not 'old fogies,' mind you, but men of affairs, that your boys and girls may look up to. Have them talk to your scholars the first and last days of every term. Get together with them and your school committee once each month and try to give your boys and girls what they need and all they need of it when they go out into the world to make their own living."

"Some may say, 'What does the average business man know about education?' I tell you, he knows a whole lot about the bread and butter kind, and that is what we are talking about today. To know how successful this business men's advisory board can be, I need only refer you to the Boston High School of Commerce, where it has been in vogue for some time. But why not in every school? For every school is to be a school of commerce."

Mr. Hawkins' remarks regarding the need of inculcating courtesy, accuracy, honesty and persistency aroused a great deal of enthusiasm among his hearers.

The meeting was presided over by James S. Curry, head of the shorthand department of the high school of commerce, Cleveland, O.

The next question discussed was commercial education as a branch of vocational training and the discussion was led by Arthur J. Meredith, director of the commercial department of the state normal school at Salem.

CARNEGIE TRUST THEFT IS DENIED

NEW YORK—Denial is made of a report that \$400,000 in railroad bonds have disappeared from the vaults of the Carnegie Trust Company. A state bank examiner reports that he counted the collateral Wednesday. The rumor of a theft thus narrows down to a dispute as to how many of the bonds were originally delivered by a client to the broker in the case.

District Attorney Whitman said: "There is no evidence in the possession of this office which reflects in any way upon the financial responsibility or management of the Carnegie Trust Company, or upon any of its officers or directors."

ARGUMENT ON MEAT BOOKS.

TRENTON, N. J.—Richard V. Lindbury argued before the court of errors and appeals Wednesday the appeal of the National Packing Company from the decision of Justice Swazey, ordering the books of the meat corporation brought into New Jersey for inspection by the Hudson county grand jury. Decision was reserved.

The Women of the Home

Control practically every purchase made for the home. They are the logical "buyers" of every article needed by every member of the household. Why? Because they are experts on values and judges of quality. What has made them so?

ADVERTISING

Women are not only persistent readers of advertisements but they are by experience and adaptability students of the art. It is the woman, therefore, who knows

**WHAT TO BUY
HOW TO BUY
WHERE TO BUY**

The Christian Science Monitor

is, in the majority of cases, the SOLE NEWSPAPER reaching the home. It follows, naturally, that it is thoroughly and carefully read and every advertisement receives the consideration it deserves. Consequently --

The Merchant Who Uses The Monitor

is assured of "a constituency that pays" because it has a clientele that believe in the paper and in the articles advertised in it and are therefore receptive to--and always ready to take advantage of--the offers made in its advertising columns

THE MAN WHO WROTE THIS AD WILL HELP YOU WRITE YOURS

Agriculture Study Theme of Speakers at Meeting Today.

SESSION IS HELD AT CENTRAL CHURCH

The joint session of the departments of sciences and rural and agricultural education in the Central Congregational church, Berkeley and Newbury streets, attracted a large audience, about 300 being present.

In the absence of President David MacKenzie of Detroit, Mich., Vice-President W. H. Bartholomew of Louisville, Ky., presided. He said the department was to be congratulated on the fact that all the speakers had appeared. In a good many meetings there had not been so much success in this respect.

Professor Hart, Amherst, Gives Speech on Pedagogy

"The Pedagogical Viewpoint" was the subject chosen today by Prof. W. R. Hart of Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, before the department of rural and agricultural education, and in the course of his remarks he said:

Scientific study has both a vocational and a non-vocational motive. Specialists in science are prone to emphasize the non-vocational aspect. This is especially true in school texts for beginners.

In the process of building up a body of scientific knowledge, the builders have given little thought to methods of teaching or the laws of the learning process. To observe, compare and infer has been their chief guiding principle. The methods of the mature investigator have been forced upon the immature beginner. Appeals to interest have been made chiefly from the standpoint of interesting things contained in the subject, rather than from the standpoint of the learner's mind.

Interest to be thorough and abiding must reach over from the social use to the scientific convenience. The true principle of interest runs from applications to laws, rather than from laws to applications. Only those sciences deserve to be widely studied whose facts become socialized, i. e., intimately related to the vocational life of the people.

Entomology never gained because it never deserved much recognition in the school till it became economic. This makes it a factor in sociology. It is now entitled to a place in every school. A pedagogy that looks beyond both the subject matter and the individual to the social structure, points to the applications of a science as the proper place to begin its serious study.

Some applied science should precede the study of abstract, or pure science. Agriculture is a fruitful source of material in this regard. In so far as it is scientific, agriculture is applied science. The same is true of all the great industries. Both teachers and scientists seem to disregard the lesson taught by the boys who put local telegraphs in their boxes 25 and 30 years ago, even before their high schools put one in the laboratory. The number of amateur wireless stations about the country today is a lesson of the same sort. The practical application is the only real avenue of approach to a question for the immature mind. The unsolved question is the best motive for the study of the science that promises an answer.

Louis Murbach Opposes More Special Schools

At the joint meeting of the departments of secondary education and science education, in discussing the use of materials drawn from agriculture and manual arts today, Louis Murbach of Detroit made the following points:

In both nature study and elementary experiment the problems have been invented for the lessons. Nature problems and useful applications will be the rule in the future. The manual arts are working along this line and have made extraordinary progress in their introduction into almost all grades of the school work. Laymen cannot be blamed for failing to see the wisdom of teaching physiology, when college professors decry it because of poor teaching, instead of helping to remedy these conditions. The danger of making high school studies depend upon the home experiences of the pupils for their interest, would be to get a mass of trade facts, making the study less educational and more utilitarian. To a limited extent such procedure will help the technical study.

It will be far better to articulate the new studies, such as agriculture and the manual arts, in some way with the high school curriculum than further to encourage the establishment of special schools for these subjects. The training in such schools is likely to impress their graduates with a feeling of having "finished" rather than having only begun to learn.

C. A. Mathewson Explains Zoological Study Trend

Before the department of secondary education this morning an address was given on "The Practical Aspects of Zoology in Secondary Education," by Chester A. Mathewson, Brooklyn Normal school, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Mathewson in the course of his address said:

The history of the teaching of zoology in American secondary schools shows four well-defined epochs. The earliest was the old natural history taught from books. The second was the one inaugurated by Huxley and Martin—the paramount consideration with them being "training" and "discipline." It is their method which has most strongly

URGES THAT SINGING MAKES GOOD CITIZENS OF CHILDREN

John W. Cook, President Northern Illinois State Normal School, at Jordan Hall, Final Session of N. E. A. Music Department, Says It Aids Best Development.

"Singing is one of the greatest influences in putting children on the right road to good citizenship because it helps them achieve their best development."

This statement was made at the final session of the music department in Jordan Hall this morning by John W. Cook, president of the Northern Illinois state normal school.

Mr. Cook said in part:

"Effectiveness and definiteness are highly essential qualities in teachers apart from the educational equipment, and without this effectiveness and definiteness the best results cannot be achieved."

"Singing is a good thing for everybody, for everybody can sing after a fashion, and there is nothing that provides better rallying center than singing. It is not peculiar to any nation or people, and is therefore a universal art medium for expression."

"Nothing so unifies a multitude as to set them all to singing the same song. Furthermore there is an impersonality about singing that furnishes a cover for the expression by the shyest of people of the deepest human emotions."

"Americans are too modest in the expression of their emotions for their best good. It would be better for us all if we like the Irishman could go along the street inquiring of strangers if they had seen anything of 'the dear creature' What would be thought of the American who took his post beneath his lady's window and serenaded her in broad daylight?

"We can sing sentimental songs and

impress the teachers of the present day."

In the early part of the present century there was a reaction toward the old natural history with emphasis on habits, life histories and classification as against details of structure, especially internal structure. This last can scarcely be said to have resulted in a wide-spread reform. The outlines of courses in the best high schools of the present day show the persistence of the idea of training advocated by Huxley and Martin.

We have now entered upon the fourth epoch, one in which we recognize a more and widespread popular demand for a more intimate relation between all school work and the life of the pupils. In our zoology courses this has had two important results:

(1) The simplification and unification of first-year high school biology.

(2) The making of the work more practical from the standpoint of everyday life.

William Orr Emphasizes New Physics Study Scheme

An address was delivered before the department of secondary education this morning on the topic "Discussion of Science in Secondary Education—Botany," by S. B. McCready, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, Can.

A new viewpoint—for this branch of science teaching the great requirement is a general readjustment of viewpoint. It must not be so much botany as plants; and not so much plants as pupils; not so much the logical development of a science as a preparation for life. The teaching is not for the sake of a subject but for the sake of a boy or girl who is to live a life and to make a living."

The teacher and the subject—Instead of adhering to the formalities of the text-book, the teacher goes to the farm or the grain elevator, the garden or the grocery store, the orchard or the market, the forest or the sawmill. Instead of consulting the interests of botany first, he consults the interests of the community; his pupils study the common weeds and weed seeds, examine seed grain for its impurities, make germination tests, etc.

Such a policy involves a second result in flexibility of treatment and skill in following the line of the pupil's interest rather than a logical outline. Physics should emphasize the topics most pertinent to the activities of the given locality.

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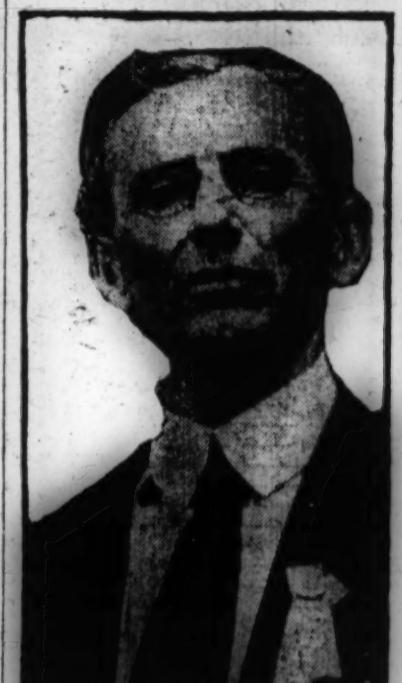
Pedagogical and practical values are found in such treatment. The teacher is led to present real facts, and instruction must be direct and vital. Pupils connect their school work with actual experience. Such knowledge abides and grows. Often ingenious and important applications of scientific principles result. The knowledge of the activities and industries of his home, town or city, helps the pupil to wisely select his vocation, and also promotes civic spirit.

Heretofore's theory and method have been based on a logical scheme and orderly exposition of physics as a body of organized information. The new teaching keeps in mind the mode of thought of the high school pupil, appeals to motives of interest, and connects the activities of the recitation with the world of men and affairs.

Joseph S. Mills Analyzes Chemistry Tuition Topic

The following is a brief abstract of an address before the department of secondary education this morning on the subject, "Discussion of Science in Secondary Education—Chemistry," by Jo-

President of Nebraska's Normal School Discusses "Criticism by the Laity"



JAMES W. CRABTREE.
Head of State Normal school, Peru, Neb., who addressed general session Wednesday night.

College Elective Work Studied by Harvard Head

At the general session Wednesday night President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard gave the result of his studies in the effort to discover some general law or rule that should guide him in directing the studies of young men going through college and the professional schools of the university. His studies were based on the comparison of results achieved by a certain number of Harvard graduates from 1867 for the 11 succeeding years.

Failure of orthodox chemistry courses to meet the needs of pupils not preparing for college.

Alternative chemistry course proposed by the New York City High School Principals' Association.

Attempts in the High School of Commerce to solve the problem for a special type of school. Similar attempts in other places.

Necessity for experimental work in arranging new courses.

Difficulties in sizing up the situation, and in obtaining capable men and suitable equipment.

Types of chemistry courses needed in secondary schools.

S. B. McCready Sees Need for New View of Botany

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COOPERATE WITH FRATERNITY IS PRESIDENT FAUNCE'S IDEA

Head of Brown University Points Out the Good in College Organizations, Provided the Faculty Has Some Voice in Their Government.

Cooperation and sympathetic relations between college faculties and fraternities was the theme of a comprehensive paper read by President W. H. Faunce of Brown University before the department of higher education in the Second church today. President Faunce said that the college fraternity can be made the source of much good for college men among intellectual, moral and social lines and that it can be used as a means of developing brotherhood and the right kind of friendship if there is intelligent cooperation with the college faculty.

He proposed that each fraternity contain a member of the faculty and an alumnus of the college as one way of developing cooperation between the two bodies.

Information was asked from 90 colleges, including all those that contain five or more fraternity chapters, and replies were received from two-thirds, including nearly every one of the western institutions. Most of the colleges that replied showed interest in the subject, and many of them are already utilizing the fraternity chapters to secure better work from their members.

Until recently, all the criticism was of the fraternities, from the colleges.

Now, serious complaint is made of the failure by college faculties to cooperate with the fraternities.

Three-fourths of the total registration of men undergraduates is in the fraternity colleges, and in these one-fifth of the men are members of the general fraternities. In this fifth, in general, the most prominent, most popular, and most influential men.

Whatever influences them will inevitably react upon the entire student body, and no appeal that can be made to them has the strength of that from their fraternity. If the faculties give the fraternities their hearty cooperation more will be accomplished in the next five years in raising the grade of college work than can be done by faculties alone in five times this period.

Misses Young began teaching in the Skinner school on the West Side in Chicago at \$25 a month. She is now one of two highest salaried public school officials in the United States, the superintendent of New York city schools receiving the same amount. She is in executive control of school property worth \$50,000,000 and shapes the educational careers of 290,000 pupils. Her position is said to be the most important public office ever held by a woman.

MRS. ELLA F. YOUNG'S CAREER AS TEACHER

(Continued from Page One.)

of her elevation to the \$10,000 position of superintendent of schools of Chicago, as one of the best known educators of the middle West. An organization of women principals of Chicago elementary schools is named the Ella F. Young Club. She was the first woman to serve as assistant superintendent of schools, resigning when Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews was superintendent. It was then that she became a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago. She is a believer in the theory that girls should receive the same advantages as boys, and that they should be given them side by side with the boys. Her election as superintendent of schools in Chicago was in the face of the candidacy of six other principals of Chicago schools, she being chosen unanimously at the end of three weeks of caucuses and informal meetings.

Behind the election of Mrs. Young to the superintendency of Chicago was said to be a revolt of parents against fascism. President Harper of the University of Chicago once expressed a wish that all his incoming freshmen "could have at least one year under Mrs. Young" before they came to him, that he might at least be sure that they could read, and write and count up to 10. Nevertheless, with her championship of the "three R's" Mrs. Young is not against the modern innovations in education which are based on utility and good sense. She is who, assisted by officers of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., started the movement to teach every child in the city's schools to swim.

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PLAN FOR GHENT TREATY FESTIVAL

NEW YORK—The movement for a world-wide celebration in 1914 of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among the English-speaking peoples took form here Wednesday with the announcement of a committee selected to organize the work of preparation. The committee is headed by Andrew Carnegie as chairman.

The treaty of Ghent was signed on Dec. 24, 1814, and it is proposed to commemorate that event through an invitation issued jointly by the citizens of the United States and Great Britain to the world at large to take part during 1914 in a common celebration, the exact form of which has been only tentatively discussed. The plan contemplates a program including a day of ceremony at Ghent, conferences and celebrations in London and Washington and the possible erection in New York of a great memorial building which shall be the meeting place during 1914 of international conferences and congresses.

ENGINEERS OPEN LOWELL EXHIBIT

LOWELL, Mass.—The mechanical exhibition of the state convention of the Massachusetts branch of the National Association of Engineers opened in Prescott hall today. This evening there will be a reception to visiting engineers in the headquarters in the Richardson hotel.

Friday the convention will be formally opened. Past National President T. N. Kelsey will preside. Addresses will be made by National President W. J. Reynolds of Hoboken, N. J.; Mayor Meehan, President Harvey B. Green of the Board of Trade, State Deputy E. H. Kearny of Boston and others.

RAILROAD MAY DISCRIMINATE

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission decides that the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway may lawfully maintain two rates, of 40 and 20 cents a 100 pounds respectively, on shipments of butter and eggs eastbound out of St. Paul and Minneapolis via Manitowoc, Mich.

TWO SISTERS RESCUED

Homer Kelley and Harold Amberson saved 11-year-old Helen Ingall and her 12-year-old sister, Beatrice, of 78 Pleasant street, Winthrop, from drowning near the Thornton station at noon Wednesday. The little girls had waded into a hole and were sinking when aid reached them.

SIX MONTHS MAY ELAPSE

WASHINGTON—It is understood at the state department that six months or more may elapse before the final stages would be reached in negotiations between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of the pecuniary claims of the two governments.

CHARLES R. HEIKE RESIGNS

NEW YORK—Charles R. Heike, convicted in the sugar fraud cases, has resigned voluntarily as secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey and as secretary and treasurer of the New York company.

FORM OLD COLONY UNION.

The Old Colony Union was organized

Wednesday afternoon at the Boston City Club.

Its object is to promote the interests of the Old Colony district in Plymouth and Bristol counties. Judge Robert O. Harris was elected president.

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

SHORTS COVERING INDUCES A RALLY IN STOCK MARKET

No Particular Change in Sentiment Is Noted, but Recovery Regarded as Natural After Recent Slump.

LOCALS ARE UP

Stocks on the New York exchange opened lower this morning. Losses were general but were confined to fractions. After the first few minutes good gains were made on urgent covering of shorts. The rally yesterday afternoon was largely attributed to shorts covering. The higher level of prices brought forth only moderate liquidation and short selling today.

Opinion has been somewhat divided of late as to the immediate course of prices but developments have proved that the market has pursued but one general course, the downward one, and the periodical upward movements have been only temporary and due to the covering of shorts.

There was nothing in the morning news to influence prices one way or the other. The Boston market today was stronger in sympathy with New York.

The New York market made further advance toward midday, when business quieted down and some recessions occurred. Reading opened off 1/4 at 142%, dropped to 141% and then rose well above 144 before again receding. Union Pacific opened off 1/4 at 158, declined to 157 1/2 and then sold above 159. Pennsylvania opened 1/4 lower at 127%, declined to 127% and then advanced about a point. St. Paul at 117% was off 1/4 at the opening. After receding to 117% it crossed 119 before again reacting. Atchison opened up 1/4 at 95% and after dropping 1/2 advanced to 96.

Of the industrials U. S. Steel was as usual most prominent, but fluctuations were not pronounced. It opened up 1/4 at 69%, declined to 69 and then rose a good fraction above 70. Amalgamated Copper opened off 1/4 at 59, receded 1/4 and then advanced a good fraction.

On the local exchange Calumet & Arizona opened off 1/4 at 48% and advanced to 50. Granby was up 4 points at the opening at 29. Osceola was up 2 points at 122. Lake Copper opened up 1/4 at 44% and sold well above 45. North Butte opened 1/4 higher at 21% and improved a good fraction.

LONDON—At the end of official session today sentiment in the American department was cheerful and prices were at the best level of the day. The good tone was maintained on the curb. Domestic securities did not respond to the bumper returns of the British board of trade for May. An irregular tone prevailed in foreign issues and mining and oil shares were weak owing to selling by the continent.

De Beers ended at a decline of 1/4 from yesterday's close at 17. The continental bourses finished heavy.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

Total operating rev. \$81,548 Increase, 55,004
Total net revenue 111,674
Profit 65,196
From July 1 \$124,415

Total operating rev. 10,110,000
Total net revenue 9,234,234
Net income 920,753

MISSOURI PACIFIC

Fourth week June \$1,437,000
Month July 4,230,000
From July 1 55,025,214
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY

Third week June \$188,223
From Jan. 1 226,960

ST. PAUL

May Gross earnings \$3,006,850
Net operating revenue 1,416,943
Total net revenue 167,726
Operating income 176,124
From July 1 to May 31

MISSOURI PACIFIC

Total operating rev. \$4,310,238
Total operating exp. 3,115,529
Net operating revenue 1,194,692
Operating income 15,820,080
From July 1 1,036,470
MISSOURI PACIFIC

May Total operating rev. \$4,795,126
Total operating exp. 3,601,115
Net operating revenue 1,194,011
Operating income 15,820,080
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Latest Market Reports

Produce Quotations

Shipping

DEFECTS IN OUR MONETARY SYSTEM ARE POINTED OUT

National Monetary Commission Makes Public the Summary of Banking History in Financial Crisis.

BY A HARVARD MAN

WASHINGTON—The most complete summary of banking history of the crises of 1873, 1884, 1893 and 1907 yet prepared is embodied in a monograph by Professor Sprague of Harvard, made public by the national monetary commission.

In the account of the crisis of 1907 Professor Sprague discusses defects in the existing monetary system. He declares that all the banks, judged by average of the preceding half dozen years, were in normal condition of strength, and that these outside New York and St. Louis were in a slightly stronger condition in 1907 than in 1906.

The upward tendency of loans was not so marked in New York as in case of the banks in general. The \$408,000,000 of New York bank loans in 1897 was nearly 20 per cent of all loans of national banks, while the \$712,000,000 in 1907 was just above 15 per cent of the total.

The increase in deposits of state banks and trust companies, however, held by national banks of New York was striking and might well have been considered alarming. In 10 years, from 1897 to 1907, net deposits due national banks by those of New York increased from \$155,000,000 to \$213,000,000, while net deposits due to state banks, trust companies, etc., increased from \$75,000,000 to \$108,000,000.

From a little more than one third the aggregate of bankers' deposits in 1897, the deposits due to state institutions had become in 1907 almost equal to those due to the national banks. The ease with which growth of trust companies made possible the shifting of tens of millions of loans and deposit liabilities seems to have obscured the essential nature of the situation.

If, for any reason, it should become

necessary for trust companies to contract their banking operations it would obviously be necessary for the national banks to shoulder the burden in order to save the local situation. There was also the element of outside loans, estimated in 1908 at least \$800,000,000. The outside banks, it is declared, feel no responsibility for the course of the market. They will naturally withdraw from it when affairs at home require more of their funds or when they come to distrust the future. It therefore becomes necessary for the local banks in the money center to be able at all times to shoulder at least a part of the loans which may be liquidated by outside banks and also to supply the cash thus drawn away.

In New York the seven leading banks controlled in 1873 only about 30 per cent of resources of all the New York national banks. In 1907 the six principal banks—City, Commerce, First, Park, Chase and Hanover—controlled over 60 per cent of the total. Their cash reserve had increased from less than two fifths to about two thirds of that held by all the banks. The net obligation of these six banks to other bankers on Aug. 22, 1907, was \$304,207,000 out of a net obligation for the 38 national banks of the city of \$410,200,000. The only certain resource for banks holding large bankers' deposits is a large cash reserve, and that was as conspicuously lacking in 1907 as it had been in 1873. In both years net bankers' deposits were more than twice the cash reserves of these banks, and their proportion of cash to net deposits was but slightly above the 25 per cent required by law.

STEEL BUSINESS FAIRLY GOOD

NEW YORK—June was not a poor period for new steel business. The Steel Corporation alone booked a total tonnage of about 700,000 tons, or at the rate of \$4,000,000 a year. Its production was about \$60,000 tons.

Had the Steel Corporation's production in June been only equal to new orders, its earnings would have been at the rate of close of \$120,000,000 a year. As production exceeded new business 7,500 tons a day, earnings in June were at a rate greatly in excess of \$120,000,000 a year.

If there is no material falling off in new business, the corporation will have no difficulty in operating an average of nearly 80 per cent of its capacity throughout the rest of the year, as it has a large unfilled tonnage to fall back on.

SHIPPING NEWS

Small fare and few vessels reached T wharf today. The arrivals were: Leo with 11,500 pounds, Mary T. Fallon 24,000, Harriet 33,800, John J. Fallon 21,000, Ethel B. Penny 28,000.

T wharf dealers' prices Thursday per hundredweight: Haddock \$3.25@3.75, large cod \$3.75, small cod \$2.25, large hake \$2, small hake \$1.25.

The mackerel netter Squanto left today for Georges bank. The report that the vessel has changed hands is, without foundation, it is declared.

Steamship Saxonia, from Liverpool and Queenstown for Boston, will be due here next Thursday. She left the Irish port at 12:45 p. m. Wednesday. Captain Roston, formerly in command of one of the steamers in the Mediterranean service, has succeeded Capt. E. H. Pentecost in command of the liner. The Saxonia is carrying 69 saloon passengers, 298 second cabin and 618 steerage.

Captain Pentecost has retired from seafaring life and will devote his time to his shore interests. He will reside in Topsfield, Mass., the home of his wife, who was Miss Pierce of that town.

The United States collier Lebanon, Captain E. J. Norcott, from Newport, is at the navy yard.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.

U S cruiser Dixie, Foley, Castine, Me., Str Boston (Br), Simms, Digby, N. S., mds, passengers to F J Masters.

Str Philadelphia (Br), George, London, June 26, mds to F T Toppin.

Str Ely (Br), Hawley, Sama, Cuba, July 1, bananas for W W & C R Noyes.

Str Philadelphia (Br), Gardiner, London, June 25, mds to F Leyland & Co., Ltd.

Str Ely (Br), Hawley, Sama, Cuba, July 1, bananas to W W & C R Noyes.

Str Laura E Melanson (Br), Melanson, Liverpool, N. S., 118,000 feet pine boards to A D Hall & Son.

Str Charleston (Br), Davies, Pomaron, June 21, iron pyrites for American Agricultural & Chemical Co; vessel to F. S. Noyes, Withy & Co.

Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S., mds, passengers to F J Masters.

Str Harvard, Crowell, New York, mds, passengers to Albert Smith.

Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor, Me., Str City of Bangor, Colby, Bath, Me., Str Hanson B Fuller, Strout, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.,

Tug Lakewanna, Lewis, Hoboken, towing large Chemung.

Str O P Withersell, Parsons, Norfolk, 600 tons coal, vessel to Rogers & Webb.

Str Ned P Walker, Crocker, supposed to be from Connecticut river.

Str Cymric (Br), Howarth, Liverpool June 28, Queenstown 20, mds, passengers to White Star Line.

Str Gloucester, McDermott, Norfolk, mds, passengers to C. H. Maynard.

Str Lapland, for New York, July 28 Sailed.

Sailings from Rotterdam.

Strs Prince George (Br), Yarmouth, N. S.; Howard, Norfolk; Persian, Philadelphia; Harvard, New York; James S. Whitney, old; Calvin Austin, St. John, N. B.; tugs International (from Philadelphia), towg by Corbin, Gloucester; Tacony (from South Amboy), towg by Malvern, Portland, and Radnor, for Newburyport; William G. Williams, Lynn, to return with sch Venus; tug Paoli, South Amboy, towg bgs Haverford (from Portsmouth), Wayne and Stratford, latter for Bayonne, N. J.

Notes.

Sch Chas H Klinec from South Amboy, July 7, 700 tons coal, to discharge at J P Stewart & Co, Charlestown.

Sch Eva C (Br), from Port Greville, E. Miller advanced from management of credit department to be assistant cashier succeeding Mr. House.

Mr. Sabin was recently elected vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company and he will assume active duties with that institution. When Standard Oil and Amalgamated Copper interests formed the National Copper Bank several years ago they brought Mr. Sabin from Albany to become its president. When this bank merged with the Mechanics, Mr. Sabin became first vice-president.

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Charles H. Sabin has been succeeded as first vice-president of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank by Walter F. Albertsen, formerly cashier. J. S. House has been appointed cashier and Charles E. Miller advanced from management of credit department to be assistant cashier succeeding Mr. House.

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Those wishing to use this department for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

Instances Like the Following

Taken from our correspondence show what

Our Free Employment Exchange

is doing both for the employer and the unemployed

"I put an advertisement in your paper about three months ago and hired one of the best men I ever had."

"My adv. in your paper had good results. I have a woman that just suits me."

WE want all to enjoy the benefit of this offer to

PRINT
HELP
WANT
ADS
FREE



The Christian
Science
Monitor

Falmouth
and St.
Paul Sts.
Boston

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT, \$30, Houghton, 204 Washington st., room 17, Boston. A YOUNG MAN wanted experienced in use of sale of loose-leaf systems. M. ADAMS, 14 Federal st., Boston.

HABER wanted to meet steady job. JOHN MARTIN PRITCH, Turners Falls, Mass.

BELLOWS wanted, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

BLANK BOOK FINISHER, able to work on printed work; a steady position for a reliable man. A. J. WOOD, 181 State st., Brattleboro, Vt.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, finisher, good letterer; one who is used to small type on the library work; steady position for change for basement room. J. GIBBON, 200 Thomas st., Newbury, N. H.

S. H. BOOKKEEPER, out of town. Tues. 1 p. m., \$15-\$18, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY (16-18) wanted to learn bookbinding and developing; one with some experience preferred. LINDSEY, 15 School st., Boston.

MAN wanted to learn friction calendar in rubber factory. Apply to CLIFTON MFG. CO., 16 Columbia st., Boston.

MAN wanted on friction calendar in rubber factory. Apply to CLIFTON MFG. CO., 16 Columbia st., Boston.

MAN wanted, preferably student, to assume morning and evening duties in exchange for basement room. J. GIBBON, 200 Thomas st., Newbury, N. H.

MAN wanted, good cook; man and all around tasks. \$25 min. st., Ware, Mass.

MAN wanted to learn good cookery and all around tasks. \$25 min. st., Ware, Mass.

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Concord Educator Regrades Schools

Entire Course of Study Is
Divided Into Three Groups
to Be Completed by Pupils
in Eleven Years.

ECONOMY EFFECTED

Saving in Space and Cost of
Instruction and by Reduction
of the Number of
Years Spent in School.

CONCORD, N. H.—The scheme of regrading the schools of Union school district, just adopted by the board of education, previously devised and submitted by the superintendent, L. J. Rundlett, was called forth by the increased attendance in the high school.

This building, but recently completed, was calculated to accommodate a maximum of 500 pupils. The highest attendance this year has been 477. The large entering class of next fall would swell the total attendance to at least 535 pupils, thus overcrowding the building, so that the work would be seriously hampered.

The district, already bonded for \$177,000, should not be called upon to increase the indebtedness by the erection of new



L. J. RUNDLETT.

buildings nor additions to old ones, it was contended, when room can be had in those already built. The only way in which this could be realized was by regrading and readjustment. Accordingly this plan was evolved, which not only relieves the congestion in the high school but also secures additional advantages which may be quite fully embraced under economy of school room, economy of school time, financial economy, social economy and educational efficiency.

Under this scheme the high school will have all of its rooms in use, the lecture room, art room and laboratories being restored to their normal functions.

The attendance at the high school should approximate 340 pupils, at the Parker school 190 pupils, at the Chandler school 90 pupils, and at the Walker school 40 pupils.

This plan groups the entire course of study under three heads. The first group, the high school proper, is housed in the high school building on North Spring street, consisting of three grades formerly called the sophomore, junior and senior classes.

The second group, high school, consists of two grades. One, the grade formerly known as the freshman class, will be housed in the Parker school on School street. The other, formerly known as the eighth grammar grade, will be housed in the Chandler, Walker, Garrison and Eastman buildings.

These two groups constitute the high school, approved as such by the state department of public instruction.

The third group consists of six years of school work and is called the elementary group.

These three groups taken in order comprise the entire plan and can be completed in 11 years, thus saving one year's time, when compared with the old plan of grading. This saving of time is appreciated both by the student who foresees a college course and by the pupil who wishes to get the best education he can before going to work as allowed by law.

By assignment of teachers and by not being obliged to purchase additional school furniture the net amount saved should be about \$1600. In addition to this may be charged full high school tuition in group 2. This should bring in additional revenue enough to make the net amount saved about \$2000. When the plan becomes fully adjusted certain classes of group 2 can be accommodated in the regular buildings so that additional saving will appear next year.

Conditions prevailing in high schools differ materially from those of former times largely because the average age of entering is being gradually lowered, thus bringing adolescence much nearer that kind of teaching which is inclined to demand absolute responsibility on the part of the pupil, views the student body as a mass and minimizes individual teaching. This scheme keeps pupils one year longer from associations with older pupils, from social functions

HIGH SCHOOL—GROUP 1.							
CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH		COURSE I COMMERCIAL		COURSE II COMMERCIAL		COURSE III MECHANIC ARTS	
English	4	English	4	English	4	English	4
U. S. History and Civics	4	U. S. History and Civics	4	Civics	4	Civics	4
Choose Three	4	Book-keeping	4	Chemistry	5	Mech. Draw'g.	5
Latin	5	5 yr.	4	French	5	French	5
Greek	5	Banking ½ yr.	4	Mathematics	5	Free-hand Draw'g.	4
French	5	Commercial Law	4	Mathematics	5	girls	2
German	5			Machine Shop	5	Practic. Adv.	5
Recreational Mathematics	4			Practic. Adv.	5	Mech. boys	8 (8) 4
Chemistry	3			Household	5	Economy	5
				Economy	5	Sewing, girls	2
				Choose One	5	French	5
V				French	5	Rev'w. Mathematics	4
U							
T							
S							
R							
Q							

HIGH SCHOOL—GROUP 2.							
English	5	English	5	English	5	English	5
Algebra	5	Algebra	5	Ancient History	5	Ancient History	5
Ancient History	5	Commercial History	5	Commercial Ge-	5	Commercial Ge-	5
Choose One	5	Commercial History	5	ography	4	ography	4
Latin	5	Book keeping	5	Mech. Draw'g.	5	Practic. Adv.	5
Greek	5	½ yr.	4	Draw'g. girls	4	Draw'g. girls	2
French	5	Choose One	5	Pat-Making	5	Adv. W'd. W'k'g.	5
Medieval and	5	French	5	Paint. F'd'y	5	Cab. Mak'g.	5
Modern History	5	Medieval and	5	Paint. F'd'y	5	Turn'g. boys	8 (8) 4
Biology	5	Modern History	5	D'm'atic Sc'ne	5	D'm'atic Sc'ne	5
				Sewing, girls	5	Sewing, girls	5
P							
O							
N							
M							

Military Drill is required twice a week of all the boys in Group 1. Music may be elected one period a week in any course in Group 1. Required in all other groups. Drawing may be elected two periods a week in Courses I and II. Manual Training and Domestic Science may be elected two periods a week in addition to work in Courses I and II. All electives are subject to arrangement of program. The arrangement of studies in courses is designed to assist students in choosing their subjects so that each may follow out some definite line of work. Students who intend to enter college should decide before entering class N. Students are expected to take the full work of one course beginning with class N and thus secure a Diploma. To secure promotion to class N, 10 points are required; to class O, 20 points; to class P, 30; to class Q, 40; to class R, 50; to class S, 60; to class T, 70; to class U, 80; to class V, 90; to graduate, 100 points. The numbers following subjects in the courses show the number of weekly recitations and the value in points of each study.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—GROUP 3.

Reading	Spelling	Arith-	Lin-	Geog-	Hygiene	Penman-
L	—	—	—	—	—	ship
6	—	—	—	—	—	—
K	—	—	—	—	—	—
J	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	—	—	—	—	—	—
H	—	—	—	—	—	—
G	—	—	—	—	—	—
F	—	—	—	—	—	—
E	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	—	—	—	—	—	—
C	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	—	—
A	—	—	—	—	—	—

KINDERGARTEN—ELECTIVE.

Manual Training—Wood work, classes K and L—for boys. Sewing, classes I, J, K, L—for girls.

Music and Drawing—All classes throughout the entire course.

Ethics and Nature Study—One period a week for fifteen minutes in all classes to K.

Physical Exercises—Throughout the entire course.

No pupil below the age of five years can enter Class A.

The age of pupils for kindergarten is from four to six years.

Parents are urged to continue children in the Kindergarten until the age of six years, because those pupils entering Class A at five years of age are usually retarded a year on account of immaturity.

Parents are also urged to continue their children in school through Class L, rather than send them to work before completing the elementary school course.

*Shows that the subject is not taken in this group.

Promotions—The class letters of each group represent nineteen weeks of school work. At the end of this time promotion to the succeeding class occurs. The figures indicate the years of school work. The years written at the head of each group indicate the number of the year in each group. It is often desirable for pupils to repeat class work of nineteen weeks, and parents are urged to cooperate with the teachers whenever this repetition seems necessary.

which have unfortunately crept into high school life, ad will, would better be deterred as long as possible, if not at adolescence is completed. This commands itself to fathers and mothers and is one of the strongest features of the scheme.

A study of this play reveals elements of strength which did not appear in the old scheme of grading. It is a fact well known to educators and conclusively proved by statistics that the masses are proved in school no longer than the fifth year. Whatever they get in the line of

common school studies must come during that time.

Under the old plan the work took them no farther than long division in arithmetic, and left them without a knowledge of the elements of English grammar. This plan will allow them to complete the rudiments of arithmetic, including percentage and interest, and give them quite thorough drill in English grammar and composition.

The break in groups coming between the sixth and seventh years, many who would otherwise leave school will very

Classified Advertisements

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 209-210, 2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

ROOMS
REAL ESTATE

Houses for the Summer

A COZY FURNISHED CAMP

On Lake Wentworth, East Wolfeboro, N. H., may be hired with boat for \$1.25 per day. For particulars apply E. H. HALL, 204 Boylston st., Boston.

SQUIRREL ISLAND, ME.

Cottage for season, best location, seven rooms, furnished, \$150. G. A. BACON, 31 Elm st., Springfield, Mass.

FURNISHED HOUSE of 8 rooms to let for the season or longer; all conveniences, seven rooms, private property, \$150. MRS. E. E. SMALL, 4 Atherton st., Dorchester, Tel. DOYLE.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA.

FOR SALE—New first-class apartment house and store building at California's best location, fully equipped, well furnished, partly furnished, ready for big sum-

mer business just opening; should pay 20% income, and double in value in few years; bargain prior to quick purchase. Address Box 84, Hermosa Beach, Cal.

TO LEASE—CHICAGO

TO LEASE—N. E. cor. Michigan ave. and 31st st., for 10 years, all or part of 3-story brick building; 5 stores with hotel rooms above. A. G. SPRINGER, 1133 E. 44th st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHAMBERS

IF YOU ARE READY

To select fine second floor business quarters with rent reduction to September 1, or longer if desired, in Fashionable High Street of Two Rooms and Bath; will sacrifice immediate possession; references required. Apply suite 2, 234 Beacon st., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO RENT FURNISHED UNTIL SEPT. 31, OR LONGER IF DESIRED, IN FASHIONABLE HIGH STREET OF TWO ROOMS AND BATH; WILL SACRIFICE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; REFERENCES REQUIRED. Apply suite 2, 234 Beacon st., Boston.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

SUFFOLK STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.

100 Northampton st. Tel. Rox. 323.

Storage for Furniture, Planos, etc. Estimates furnished free of charge. Most complete and up-to-date service in Boston. Our booklet explains. Send for it.

6-ROOM apartment, immediate possession, very desirable location near Symphony hall. Apply 211 Huntington

THE HOME FORUM

Honesty in Business

There are thousands of what are universally known as "tricks of the trade" that are perfectly legitimate, and have been acquired by their possessors as the result of honest and frequently costly experiments and experience, "tricks" which enable the manufacturer to meet the demands of the buyer in a manner satisfactory to both. A case has, however, recently been brought to the notice of the British public, in which revelations of an extraordinary and it is to be hoped unusual nature were made. From the reports published of the proceedings, it appears that a certain shop assistant in a vast store was allowed one quarter of any profit he could make by selling at a higher price a boot similar to the one he had offered at the lower price.

It is hardly credible that in these enlightened days such practices can be countenanced by anyone on however small a way of business he may be engaged, and it is most satisfactory that these methods employed by this firm should have been revealed to the public. The only sound motive in reporting such dealings is the wish to correct them, and to prevent their recurrence in the future, and it is to be hoped that this good result will have been attained. It is high time that the methods employed in every branch of business, whether in large engineering works, or in small retail shops, should be above reproach. There are, it is well known, a great number of shops and factories where the most stringent measures are taken to ensure that nothing but absolute honesty should govern all the dealings

A Calcutta Mansion

The mansion in Calcutta where Lord Minto holds forth is of about the same age as the White House at Washington. It is far more magnificent and its surroundings have more style. West of it is the town hall, a Doric building which was finished under the instructions of this viceroy's grandfather in 1813, and near that the magnificent buildings of the high courts, which compare in size with those of our government departments at Washington.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The issuance of \$60,000 of bonds for good roads is contemplated by Mitchell county, Texas.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

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ARCHIBALD MCLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper, and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

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of the employees or agents, yet, one may venture to say there is still room for improvement. No better standard can be adopted than the golden rule, and those who have adopted this standard have proved that customers gain confidence and increase in number. Good is really a great deal more desired than evil, and those who find a shop or store run on sound or honest lines will continue their patronage and recommend it to their friends. The inverse is also just as true, so that, to repeat the advice that has already been given many thousands of times, "Honesty is the best policy." This advice is old, it is good, and as sound today as the first time it was given.

TEMPLES OF BAALBEK

In the valley of the Litani, lying between the ranges of Lebanon, stand the far-famed temples of Baalbek, or Heliopolis, which, though in ruins, are the finest examples of Greco-Roman architecture in existence.

The bleakness of the landscape is relieved by the gardens, mulberry trees and poplars clustering round the little town at the base of the platform, which is crowned with its group of monuments, and its six isolated columns. Seen from a distance, they give an impression of extreme grace and lightness; and it is only when standing in the great central court, and gazing up at these columns, 75 feet in height, that the visitor begins to realize their enormous size and fine proportions. How grand must the sun god's shrine have been that had 20 like these down each side! It dates from 138 A. D.

Two other temples, both later, occupy the enclosure; Jupiter's now quite ruined, and the smaller one of Bacchus, in better preservation; while that of Venus still stands in a garden below.

Bold in conception, and remarkable for

Forestry in the Philippine Islands

As a forest officer under the British government, it was with considerable pleasure that the writer took the opportunity, on a recent visit to Manila, P. I., of calling upon the courteous chief of the forestry bureau of the islands, and of seeing something of the conditions under which his staff is working, and it was especially interesting to observe the methods by which the sympathy of the native population was being promoted, for upon the success of such efforts the smooth and successful working of any forestry department largely depends.

Major Ahern has worked for this end along two principal lines, by drawing natives into the service of the department, and by disseminating knowledge

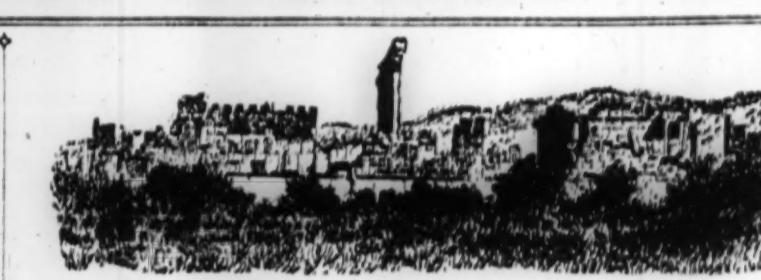
of the advantages of forestry among the mass of the native population, and especially among the children. A number of Filipinos have, in pursuance of the first policy, been allowed to enter the department as temporary forest rangers, and have been given practical instruction during the last few years in the various branches of silviculture work both among the forests and in the office. A course of forestry has also been established in the new agricultural college. Young Filipinos, trained in this way, can rise on the permanent staff to the post of head ranger.

Such as are willing and capable are further encouraged and assisted to

obtain the necessary qualifications in the forest schools of the islands or of the United States, for the post of forest assistants, side by side with the American forest officers, and eligible with them for all the higher posts in the upper grade of the service.

The ultimate aim of Major Ahern, and one which he has frankly stated in his last annual report, is to be able to turn over the greater part of the actual care of the public forests to these men, retaining only sufficient Americans to maintain an efficient general inspection and control of their work.

The second line of endeavor has been followed up with no less energy. Forest officers and others have been deputed to make tours in the principal forest districts, instructing the resident Filipinos by means of classes and illustrated lectures as to the advantages accruing from the principle and practice of sound forest conservancy. Considerable progress has already been reported in both the above branches of departmental work, and all foresters acquainted with the difficulties that he has had to face will congratulate Major Ahern on the gratifying results already shown.



THE TEMPLES OF BAALBEK, SYRIA.

Said to be the finest examples of Greco-Roman architecture extant.

richness of detail, they are all of the Corinthian order of architecture; but they have suffered sadly at the hands of the barbarians. Here desolation reigns. The heathen cult, and its degraded priesthood, have long disappeared; and the place is only visited by the curious, or by the designer, in quest of models.

When the German Emperor visited Baalbek some years ago, he started excavations which led to some interesting discoveries, and many repairs were carried out. The platform itself, at one part nearly 50 feet high, is believed to be far older than any of the structures

it supports, and is attributed to the Phoenicians; thus we find here three different epochs of religious thought indicated.

In the northeast corner are three stones of such a prodigious size, two being 63 and one 64 1/2 feet long, that no engineer of modern times has been able to explain how they were conveyed and then elevated to their present position. The limestone quarry from which they were hewn is not far off, and there lies another block even larger than these, measuring 70 feet in length, one being still attached to the rock.

Coalless Heating

In the Yellowstone Park geyser basin a small greenhouse stands over a geyser stream. A current of boiling water passes through it. Steam arises in profusion, moistening the plants, and the sun aids in the work, so that an extraordinary rapidity of growth is the result. Lettuce matures in two or three weeks, and other plants grow with proportionate rapidity. The climate of the locality is very severe, which makes more striking this example of the utilization of nature's energy.—Harper's Weekly.

A Different Tack

Two suburbanites were having an argument as to their respective strengths. "Why," said the first, "every morning before breakfast I get a bucket and pull up 90 gallons from the well."

"That's nothing," retorted the other. "I get a boat every morning and pull up the river!"—Exchange.

sewing. Visitors are often invited to say a few words of cheer to the girls. The women of this city devote a great deal of their time to teaching and the furthering of this work.

Saint-Saëns and English Music

Camille Saint-Saëns protests strongly in his Reminiscences against the belief current in France that we are not a musical nation, lately said the Pall Mall Gazette. "Every time I visit England I return more and more convinced that the English like and understand music. They like it in their own way, it is true, but this way can hardly be considered a bad one. Handel's oratorios, some of Haydn's greatest symphonies, Weber's 'Oberon,' Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' and 'Scotch Symphony,' and Gounod's 'Redemption' and 'Mors et Vita,' were all written for the English public, to whom we, therefore, owe a debt of gratitude. Had it not been for the good taste of English music-lovers these masterpieces would in all probability never have been composed."

Coals to Newcastle

According to Nice telegrams, a rich foreigner, leaving no family, has bequeathed his entire fortune, valued at several million francs, to the Paris banking firm of Rothschild Brothers. He placed on record his desire to reward the firm for having augmented his capital so successfully by strictly honest means.

Life is less than nothing without love.—Bailey.

MAN'S DWELLING-PLACE

INCE the beginning of mortal history the world has sought to assume its home-ache with the hope of a dwelling-place beyond change, an eternal home. Abraham, brave journeyer over an unknown way, "looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God" (Heb. xi. 10). But John saw the "holy city" coming down to men. This wondrous vision is explained with crystal clearness in Christian Science, and all who gain an understanding of its teaching catch a glimpse of this city and can find their way home. In the sixty-sixth chapter of Isaiah is a beautiful picture of the mother-love

which crowns this home. The description is completed with these words: "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you; and ye shall be comforted in Jerusalem." There are few who have not known something at least of a mother's comforting, and many have learned in dealing with the world that "the sharp experiences of belief in the supposititious life of matter, as well as our discontents and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love" (Science and Health, p. 322). Many also have found through Christian Science how to become a little child, how to drop off the accumulated falsities of the years and emerge fresh and fair as the leper of old from the Jordan. The method is very simple, but pride and prejudice must be laid aside for willing obedience before the blessing is gained. Thought released from the belief of life in matter flies straight as a homing dove, to God, and there knows that His love has always surrounded His child, and must forever do so.

The Scriptures teach that "flesh and blood," the belief of life in matter, cannot enter the eternal city of Spirit.

This belief is, and must remain, in outer darkness, or nothingness. It is the "old man" which Paul says must be put off before the new man, which is created after God, can be put on. In the textbook of Christian Science (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy) and in her other writings, the author reiterates this scriptural teaching, and elucidates it with luminous directness.

Sin is usually conceived of as a mental condition, which must and can be overcome by mental and spiritual means. This perception of the necessity for a mental and spiritual healing has seemingly left the sinner in a state less pagan than the sick, who can look for help only through material ways.

Whenever pagan gods are laid aside as so much meaningless rubbish, their former worshipper gains a truer concept of Deity. Yet, if while one believed in the ability of his images to help or harm him, he had been told that they were worthless, he might have indignantly denied the truth of such a statement. Idealists and materialists agree that matter is imperfect. God cannot, then, create, or father, matter. The pagan pictures of mortality are laid aside as consciousness goes lovingly "unto the Father," and gains the concept of Life. There is no reality in the idol, because it is a false concept. In like manner there is no reality in matter. The pagan reaches a truer sense of God through destruction of belief in his idol, not through destruction of the idol. Mortality is conquered by the destruction of the belief that matter lives, not by the death and resurrection of a material body. Life's God, and though mortals sacrifice to the belief of life in matter even as the pagan sacrifices to his belief of god in matter, the forever fact remains that it is the Spirit that quickeneth or giveth life to man; matter profiteth nothing.

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The text book of Christian Science

Mary Baker Eddy

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's Works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

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Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Boston, Mass.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

PICTURE PUZZLE



What girl's name?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.
Coin (Coy-n).

The Gyroscope in Toys

Many boys and girls have seen what is known as the gyroscopic top—a wheel set in a rim with handles. They have played experiments with this top, to prove that it is difficult to change its position once the wheel is set strongly in motion. But few of them know that an important fact of mechanics is illustrated here—the fact which enables them to sit their bicycles so easily without tipping over. The wheels once set in a forward motion tend not only to go forward, of course, but also to keep the original position, and so incline neither left nor right. It is this fact which keeps the earth so steadily on its course, for the earth is just a great gyroscope. The gyroscope in steadyng ships has been much exploited of late, and it will perhaps be equally valuable in aeroplanes. The toy diabolos, sort of dumb bell, shaped like an hour-glass, which is spun on a string, is also a gyroscope.

Campers' Cups

Some campers lost their tin cups and as they were several miles from the nearest tin shop they decided to make a few substitute cups from the tomato cans they emptied. The entire cover was removed from each can and the tin was cut with a pair of shears three eighths inch on each side of the seam down to a depth that would make the right height for the cup. The metal was then cut around the can, except the seam, which, when bent, made a good handle. One eighth inch of the edge was rolled over to make its surface smooth.—Popular Mechanics.

Morality without religion is only a kind of dead-reckoning—an endeavor to find our place on a cloudy sea by measuring the distance we have to run with but any observation of the heavenly bodies.—Longfellow.

Good Cheer

The optimist exerts a wonderful influence for good. In addition to making his own life's problems easier of solution, he accomplishes, by example, what other men so often try to do by precept. The good he does is known of all men. He radiates life and hope and renewed promises, and the lives he touches are all the better for the brightness he dispenses.—Charleston News and Courier.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, July 7, 1910.

Mr.
Roosevelt
and Mr.
Ballinger

THESE two gentlemen are at least at one in that they occupy not a little attention in the public eye, but they seem not to be quite agreed on other matters, one of which is presumably conservation. This country is so large in its physical proportions, its population is so great and political complications vary so much in its different parts, that it is not always an easy matter to state a political question, much less to settle it. It may easily be that in one's hasty conclusion one may do another an injustice, but the fairly common impression throughout the country is that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Pinchot tried to save the resources of the country in view of the future, and that Mr. Ballinger did not seem to be quite so solicitous about that future. He manifests, moreover, a disposition to dispense with the services of subordinates that do not share his views, and shows a certain indifference or opposition to what may pretty safely be called public opinion, and an opinion that in some quarters has thoroughly crystallized.

He seems to object to Mr. Newell, who, he is reported to say, is "unbusinesslike." Mr. Ballinger, we trust, will not allow this adjective to have the same dreadful significance that another, "academic," has when used by other statesmen that are misunderstood. If Mr. Newell is so unbusinesslike that he is not fitted to perform his duties, no doubt Mr. Ballinger will see to it that the public service shall not suffer thereby. But here, again, the public have an impression that Mr. Newell is a good public officer, and they are asking why, if Mr. Ballinger is so very much in the right as he says that he is, does he adopt an attitude half belligerent, half regretful. We have intimated before this that the people feel that Mr. Ballinger is over-zealous in his own behalf and not enough so in certain other directions.

Some cabinets are unfortunate enough to have a member that must always be explained, though in Mr. Ballinger's case the explanation is conspicuous by its absence. The only fact of which the people can be quite sure is that Mr. Taft retains his services and is apparently satisfied with them. Perhaps with the coming of Mr. Roosevelt into the political arena Mr. Ballinger can be induced to become more communicative on a subject that is of a good deal of interest to those that wish well to their country, though we trust that he will never become "unbusinesslike" or "academic." Mr. Taft has stood by him as loyally as he could ask, but to the philosophic it is useless to contend that the secretary of the interior does any particular good to the administration. On the contrary, he is a cause of constant criticism from people who believe he is a public official who has not given of his best to his employers, the people.

No one can doubt that Boston is indeed the nation's educational center just now, no matter what other cities may say to the contrary after the National Education Association convention has adjourned and the thousands of teachers have returned home.

First
Monorail
Trip Today

RECENTLY we have been engrossed in the airship, and not without profit. We may now turn our attention once more, however, to a form of transportation more closely allied to that which is generally in vogue, with the view of noting the latest step in its development. Not far from New York city today, between City Island and Bartow Station, on the Hudson River railroad, will be run the first monorail passenger car ever put into commission regularly in this country. The distance between the points named is but two miles, but the main thing is that if the monorail system can be operated regularly over a two-mile line it can, and will be eventually, operated successfully over lines of indefinite length.

Heretofore trials of the monorail car have been made under conditions greatly to its disadvantage. The length of the rail has been too short to permit of the development of speed, and on the occasion of the last notable experiment the track was circular, a circumstance that left many questions open. The trip today will be over a straight line, and the car will have a carrying capacity of forty passengers. It is estimated that the possible speed is 100 miles an hour, but owing to the limited length of the track a speed of over eighty miles an hour will not be attempted. One disadvantage of the system is that it cannot be operated on the surface in cities, owing to the amount of overhead construction which it requires, but one among many of its advantages is the fact that, owing to the lightness of its construction, it can be carried above elevated lines. Assuming that an overhead line were constructed in New York city, it is said that monorail trains could travel from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street to South Ferry in less than five minutes. The complete success of the monorail line to be inaugurated today may lead to the solution of many puzzling problems in intramural transportation.

A Subway
System for
Chicago

SO MUCH has been said with regard to Chicago's wonderful tunnel system that those unfamiliar with the traction situation in that city are likely to become confused when it is remarked that only now does the way seem to be opening for the construction of a comprehensive subway system there. Chicago's present underground system is for the handling of freight only. It forms a perfect network of rails below the street level, but it is not adaptable to the transportation of passengers. Under the ordinances at present in operation, the traction companies doing business within the corporate limits of Chicago are compelled to pay into the city treasury annually a very large percentage of their gross earnings. This constitutes what is known as a special traction fund, and it is proposed that it shall be used to enable the city in course of time to acquire all existing traction property. Moreover, with this end ultimately in view, it is proposed that the city shall at once enter upon the construction of a system of subways, the same to be leased to operating companies upon such terms as the municipality may

think proper to demand. Every step looking to this end has been contested, but the supreme court of Illinois has just handed down a decision which removes the last obstacle in the way of this great public undertaking. This decision upholds a previous one to the effect that the fund alluded to may be used in subway construction, and that other funds in the treasury may be employed for the same purpose. Moreover, it establishes the right of the city to construct, to own and to lease the subways.

Plans for carrying on the work will be submitted to the local transportation committee of the city council early in the fall. There is much conjecture with regard to the effect of a subway system upon the loop district, at present one of the most congested business centers in the world. Subways may have the effect of increasing this congestion to a degree that will necessitate the expansion which so many hope for, or they may so facilitate traffic that the congestion will be greatly relieved. In either event the subway system must eventually prove of incalculable benefit to Chicago.

SINCE Lady Abdy of London is giving a quarter of a million to establish an aerial passenger line between her city and Paris, and the Zodiac Dirigible Company of France is ready to launch an airship line between Newport and Narragansett Pier, it looks as if there will be a well-established "air ferry" in operation somewhere before the summer is over.

Toleration

IT is to be regretted that the twentieth century can witness such a scene of disorder as took place near the Italian town of Avellino, where a number of American citizens were attacked by a mob that afterward damaged the church building to which these gentlemen retired for refuge. It is always painful to see any recrudescence of religious intolerance, but its very fact in this case seems to point out how such examples increase in rareness and are invariably the result of ignorance. It is evident from the despatches that the police and soldiers did all that they could; if there were present any of that splendid body of military police, the "carabinieri," we may be quite sure that they did their duty, as they always do.

The matter can have little or no international significance, as the two governments perfectly well recognize the fact that such incidents spring from ignorance and its offspring, superstition, and represent what the Italian government has for years striven to remove. With so enlightened a minister as the Marchese di San Giuliano at the foreign office in Rome, we can be certain that Mr. Leishman's representation will be received most sympathetically.

With all desire to give credit to the Italian government for the enormous strides that it has made since 1870, we cannot but contrast a sporadic outburst like the one near Avellino with the practise of religious toleration that obtains in the United States, a practise that is not merely in the seeming but is one of the most wholesome facts in our political existence. Paul Leicester Ford, in a note to the "Federalist," speaks of the scheme to introduce religious intolerance into this country as "impossible," and such, under the genius of our social and political institution, it is. It would not be fair to do more than contrast the two states as to this fact; Italy is strenuously trying to give education to her people and the good work that she has begun will continue. Though it may not be generally known to our readers, the Italian army system is a great factor in this work, as recruits are taught while in the army; local prejudices are sought to be obliterated by moving regiments out of home territory, so that the man from Catania may learn that he has fellow-countrymen in Cemmo.

It is education and education alone that teaches men not to hearken to the voice of religious intolerance; by education they learn that toleration means justice, and that no state thrives without justice. It is ignorance that deceives men into believing that there is anything right in injustice and that it can possibly achieve anything permanent. It is perhaps even a lower ignorance that would make one man think that he can impose his religious opinions on another, and represents nothing higher than brute force. The Declaration of Independence spells religious freedom from beginning to end, and not to grasp the fact that this has been developed by a hundred and twenty-five years of national existence, is to argue one's self unacquainted with the country's fixed polity. We were helped in this polity by the fact that we started with it, but it has been steadily strengthened and buttressed by another polity fixed as immovably and cognate with the first, namely, that education supported by public funds should be secular in character. Italy has had much greater handicaps than we, yet in its forty years the Italian government has worked to this end. It is this fact that should indicate to us that such an event as we have seen at Avellino is purely ephemeral, and the very fact of its being conspicuous ought to show us that such things are the marked exception and not the rule.

IT WILL remain a rather sad reflection on the orthographical courage of Boston and the rest of the nation if Miss Bessie Oliver, the champion speller of Oklahoma, is permitted to return home without having been able to find any one brave enough to contest her in her special field of proficiency. However, it will remain considerably to her credit that she offered to spell down the whole crowd and that no one saw fit to accept her challenge.

THE government of Brazil seems to be bent upon making an intelligent and exhaustive inquiry into the methods of cotton planting that obtain in Dixie. American experts in cotton growing are to be engaged for the purpose of traveling through the cotton-growing states of northern Brazil also. The interesting feature of the matter is the calm, thorough, businesslike procedure that Brazil is following in the material development of the republic.

THE opinion now being set forth by the Chicago meat packers to the effect that the "\$10 hog" is not likely to be seen again, but that hogs are likely to continue to range around \$9 a hundredweight is moderately reassuring. Even this so-called "normal" price for pork will no doubt be deemed rather high for many persons with purses of limited capacity.

WILL Clark W. Hetherington, physical director of the University of Missouri, laud football as the greatest of college sports, and President David Starr Jordan of the Leland Stanford University calling it brutal, sordid and pugilistic, the public may still be at a loss to know whether the "pigskin" ought to be punted out of our colleges and high schools.

ON Tuesday the assistant secretary of agriculture, W. H. Hays, gave some very good and very important advice, professedly to the teacher interested in agriculture, but really to every man and woman that would have this country prosper. He spoke of the great need in education in farming in this country, meaning by this that those who had agriculture before them as a career should be technically educated. He gave as the sensible reason for this appeal the fact that education shows us how to farm better and thus to produce that increased volume of products which the growing population must demand. We make so bold as to add to that appeal and to say that it would be of great profit in every way to the country if the youth were sedulously shown that the sweet, sound country had much to give and was the backbone of our nation.

It is a saying in this country that "There are but three generations from shirtsleeves to shirtsleeves." We do not particularly admire this aphorism, either for its accuracy or its meaning, but think it would be much more accurate to say that there were but three generations between pure air and coal smoke. As to shirtsleeves, they can note neither excellence nor its opposite and are a matter of fortuitous convenience, like galoshes and palm leaf fans. But how many of us, when the roar ceases for a little, when the "fumus" and the "strepitus" are not for a season, do not look back and see trees and green fields, long grass billowing to the wind, and hear the quiet, comfortable sounds of farmyards and meadows? This pictured memory is the right of a great many of us, for from the farm our fathers came to do the nation's work, their heads less crammed with luxury than those that had their beginnings in cities. They were yeomen, of the same kind as the men that peopled New England and then spread through the West to make it hum with busy doing. The word "yeoman" means freeholder, freeman, and is an honorable title now fallen into disuse. It also means one of the commonalty of the first class, perhaps an even more honorable title, for it means one of the army of the excellence that gives its broad back to hold up the state.

A state that has not a large and prosperous body of native agriculturists is artificial, and well-nigh becomes a Rome that must have its grain from Africa. These men and their children supply a combination of bodily activity and moral self-respect; they can be attached to the soil in the sense that they prefer to have their career there and not in cities, and they can be as well imbued with respect for education and that love of liberty which is often more reasonably developed in the man that has space than in him that is fretted by his fellows' nearness. There exists among some in this country a tendency to ridicule the man that lives in the country, a tendency that is shown in a hundred cockney antics that find expression in what are known as the comic papers. Yet when a monkey belittles an elephant we are comforted by our sense of proportion. For a long time there has been a movement away from the countryside to the city; boys and girls have followed this, sometimes driven by necessity and sometimes by mere whim. They have improved themselves in some ways; they have not in others. It may be advanced with some assurance that the history of our industrial communities shows that a great volume of mechanical production by no means argues lasting happiness, though it may mean greater temporary diversion and distraction. Be that as it may, another question confronts us. Is it not better that this yeoman class be built up from the ranks of the native population than that its important functions be performed by those that in every way are unacquainted with our institutions?

We must have this class, if we would retain a democracy, a real, native, strong democracy that loves the soil and will not exchange it for the tawdry lure of personal pleasure and excitement. The position of a nation that does not virtually possess its own resources in the shape of the industry of an agricultural class and what they represent is so self-contradictory that we venture to hope that this fact will bring more clearly to our readers the point that we wish to impress upon them, namely, that a farm is not a place for a holiday but part of a nation's treasure.

THE manner in which a number of Republican state conventions have succeeded in indorsing President Taft, while declaring against Cannon and Aldrich policies, is evidence that consistency is not an indispensable feature of things political.

THE legitimacy and wisdom of judicious municipal advertisement, dwelt upon in this newspaper a short time ago, seem to be appealing with greater force than ever to communities that really have something worth while to talk about but that for one reason or another have been disposed to keep quiet in the past with regard to their attractions and advantages. Indianapolis, Ind., for example, one of the most prosperous, progressive and beautiful cities of the middle West, has just decided that it is not nearly so well known to the country-at-large as it should be, and with the view of bringing about a more satisfactory state of things in this regard, its active citizens have organized a promotion bureau, backed it with ample capital and placed it in charge of some well-trained newspaper men whose business it will be to advertise the city so thoroughly that there will be no further excuse in any quarter for ignorance regarding it.

It is not proposed that this bureau shall go a step farther than to tell the country and the world about Indianapolis as it really is. With 75,000 inhabitants in 1880, 105,000 in 1890, 170,000 in 1900, Indianapolis will in all probability show a population close to 240,000 in 1910, and this growth is only fairly indicative of the advancement the city has made in every other respect. It is one of the most important manufacturing cities of the West, it is handsome architecturally, it is a city of opportunity for the industrious and it is a city of comfortable homes. In the case of Indianapolis a field is opened for the newspaper writer or the "boomer" that gives promise of the most satisfactory results.

THERE is no need to question the honesty of the members of the Indiana Republican state committee in their announcement that they will not receive campaign contributions from corporations; however, the firm stand they have taken will not prevent the individuals interested in the corporations' welfare from "greasing the wheels" just a little.

The
Yeomen

The
"Booming" of
Indianapolis